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☞ FOR TERMS, SEE LAST PAGE. ☜

For the Watchman and Reflector.

HISTORY OF WITCHCRAFT.--NO. IX.

EXPLANATORY VIEW CONCLUDED.

In our last,—confining ourself mainly to the Salem witchcraft, our position was that imposture was the controlling element. But it is impossible that such a mighty excitement could prevail so universally,—an excitement seizing hold of the quickest and most powerful susceptibilities of the human constitution,—without developments of a morbid character. Just as there is, at all times, in every community, a class in whom a latent consumptive taint is always ready to be brought into activity by the first exciting cause, so there is always a large class, who partly by inheritance, and partly by error of education, are the proprietors of a temperament which makes them as susceptible to nervous influences, as the mercury is to a variation of heat. As a class, they know more than any other man's capacity both to enjoy and to suffer. They are physically decreed,—unless saved by a timely self-control,—to be ever at the extremes of the line, and that, too, through the operation of causes so slight, and of such constant occurrence, that the unfortunate subjects seem an emotive pendulum, their happiness and their misery being mutually and alternately the measure of each other. The beautiful poetry in the following distich is a sad truth in their experience:

"Chords, that vibrate sweetest pleasure,
Thrill the deepest notes of woe."

If favored with a proper education,—an education including within its circle, the physical and moral as well as the intellectual, their's may be a power of poetry, which plays among the strings of the soul, as the fingers of the pianist on his chosen instrument; or a power of rhetoric, which almost ensures their own emotions and convictions to the minds of others, as if their words were a magnetic medium. But if untrained, particularly if they are females, they are the whimsical and the hysterical; the fidgety and the flighty; the extatic and the day-dreamy; most pitiful, but never pitied; or pitied when needing to be laughed at, or laughed at when needing pity, or scolded without mercy when sympathy or a laugh would be a better medicine. From this class spring many of the wholesale reformers, whose sympathy for suffering is stronger than their power to help it; or whose rebukes of those, who choose to cast out devils in their own way, are fiercer than their invocations against the devils themselves. From this class, too, spring most of those religious fanatics that sweep like baleful meteors athwart the moral sky. The ranks of the insane and the suicide, also, are annually recruited from this class, in large proportion.

Now it is impossible that there can be a moral epidemic abroad, without finding victims here. We repeat, then, we should, in the Salem witchcraft, antecedently expect morbid developments. Deception would call in the aid of disease. The impostor would be backed up by the victim he had himself inoculated. And, indeed, he who began with acting a part might end with becoming his own victim.

We do not propose to analyze the cases, and show which were the result of deception, and which of disease. This would, at this day, be clearly impossible. The narratives which have come down to us do not furnish us the requisite data. All we shall attempt to show is, that medical science explains what otherwise might be inexplicable in the witchcraft phenomena. It will hence appear that, if the idea of imposture which entered so largely into the affair, is not admissible throughout, we still have another explanation at hand equal to the phenomena,—thus rendering it philosophically improper to resort to the supernatural and satanic. It has always been the part of the vulgar to explain what they did not understand, by calling in the aid either of deity or of demons; but the man of true scientific spirit never abandons the laws of nature while they are adequate to the facts before him; and even if these laws seem to fail him, he is disposed rather to refer it to his own ignorance, and rest, even in darkness, on a faith that has never failed him, than rush on under the lead of a blind fancy to that misty region, whence the foot of the explorer has never yet returned with a solitary truth.

The two leading facts, which characterized those who were regarded as bewitched, were the *sight of spectres, and falling into fits.*

1. *The spectral sight.*—The objects seen were either the forms of those accused of witchcraft, or the apparitions of deceased accusers. Let it be borne in mind that the larger part of this sort of testimony we regard as sheer imposture. All we would now show is, that what was not may be accounted for on natural principles. There are two sources of visual illusions, first an excited imagination, and second various forms of disease. As to the first, every one knows how readily we may bring before our mental vision the forms of absent objects. This conceptive power differs in strength and clearness, in different persons, just as our other powers differ; but it is stronger in all, in proportion as the external senses are inactive, as in the still darkness of the night. It is further increased in vividness whenever the mind is in an excited state, becoming sometimes as clear and distinct as actual vision. The following is the substance of a case in point, given by Sir Walter Scott. An illustrious poet had died. Not long after, an intimate friend was perusing, with much interest, in the twilight of the evening, a publication which detailed the habits and opinions of the deceased. Having laid down his book and passed into the entrance-hall, he saw right before him the exact representation of his departed friend. Sensible of the delusion, and yet wondering at its perfect accuracy, he stepped toward it after a moment's pause, when the whole resolved itself into great coats, shawls and plaids, and the other et ceteras of a Scotch country entrance-hall. Cases of this kind, under different modifications, might be indefinitely multiplied.

Let us again recall the fact, that, during the witch-epidemic, the entire community was subjected to the most intense excitement. The prince of the power of the air was believed to have come down among men with legions of demons, and was actually co-operating with their neighbors and friends,—the sharers of his satanic power and malignity—to torture the body and destroy the soul. They had gazed in terror on the diabolical tortures; they had heard with horror the declarations of the afflicted; the jails in their midst were filled with the dark conspirators; ever and anon the death-cart bore away the accursed of God and man to the gallows; while scores and scores of confessions, with their long-drawn tale of mysterious horrors, seemed in the eye of the amazed masses to stamp them as terrific realities, beyond all scepticism or cavil. The old Fraternity at Waterville, once had up for debate the question respecting apparitions. All the old stories, that circulated as semi-verities in almost every quarter of New England, came trooping before us like a stampede of actual ghosts. Reason and ridicule, and company, backed up by good sperm oil, kept all at bay till the hour of adjournment; but alas! for us when we defiled off to our respective halls, and felt our way through the darkness up over two or three flights of stairs and lifted the latch to the gloom of our solitary rooms. In spite of our philosophy, we could not for the life of us help feeling a most sensible relief when a light was finally elaborated out of flint, and steel, and tinder-box, and old brimstone matches. But one of the doughtiest champions of the evening,—a very annihilator of ghosts—stopped not to fuss over lamp-lighting,—it was before the blessed era of lucifers,—but threw himself, without undressing, into his bed, and buried his head in the clothes! Most will smile,—in day light,—at such weakness; our hero himself laughed at it quite heartily next morning. But similar weakness is common enough. What, then, we ask must have been the condition of things, when all that the wildest imagination had conceived, or the gloomiest creed taught, or the most rampant imposture feigned, was present to the excited fancies of all, whether in the lone darkness of the night at home, or wending their way, by notched trees, through woods where fierce beasts, and fiercer savages, still roamed or lurked! At such a time the spectral sight must have been a most natural fact. And if visual illusions are but daguerreotyped conceptions, how plain it is that at such a time the spectres of each must have been generally alike.

But it is not an excited imagination alone, which is a source of such illusions; various forms of nervous and cerebral diseases are attended with the same. In insanity, delirium tremens, fevers, inflammation of the brain, and hysteria, they are so common as to excite no surprisal when they occur. But many cases are on record, where, though connected with a condition of the system decidedly morbid, yet the ordinary mental processes were entirely unimpaired.

Sir David Brewster has furnished us an account of a most interesting series of such illusions, which occurred to a lady, a friend of his. Some of the illusions, however, affected only her ear. They occurred at twelve different times within about eleven months. The lady possessed a cultivated mind, but her nervous susceptibilities were exceedingly acute. She also labored under digestive disorders. We will present two of the instances,—though not more marked in their character than the others,—one affecting the ear, the other the eye. One afternoon she heard, as she supposed, her husband's voice calling her by name." "——— Come here! come to me!" She imagined that he was calling at the door to have it opened, but upon going there and opening the door, she was surprised to find no person there. Upon returning to the fire, she again heard the same voice, calling out very distinctly and loudly, "——— Come, come here!" She then opened two other doors of the same room, and upon seeing no person she returned to the fireplace. After a few moments she heard the same voice still calling "——— Come to me, come! come away!" in a loud, plaintive, and somewhat impatient tone. She answered as loudly, "Where are you? I don't know where you are;" still imagining that he was somewhere in search of her; but receiving no answer, she shortly went up stairs. On her husband's return to the house, about half an hour afterward, she inquired why he called to her so often and where he was, and was greatly surprised to learn that he had not been near the house at the time. It will be at once seen how perfect the illusion must have been. The next instance occurred four days after the first, about the same hour in the afternoon. On entering the drawing-room, she saw her husband, as she supposed, standing with his back to the fire. As he had gone to take a walk about half an hour before, she was surprised to see him there, and asked him why he had returned so soon. The figure looked fixedly at her with a serious and thoughtful expression of countenance, but did not speak. Supposing that his mind was absorbed in thought, she sat down in an arm chair near the fire, and within two feet of the figure, which she still saw standing before her. As its eyes, however, still continued to be fixed upon her, she said after the lapse of a few minutes, "Why don't you speak?" The figure immediately moved off towards the window, at the farther end of the room, with its eyes still gazing on her, and it passed so very close to her in doing so, that she was struck by the circumstance of hearing no step nor sound, nor feeling her clothes brushed against, nor even any agitation in the air." She became soon satisfied that it was a spectral illusion. Although she was familiar with such things from reading, yet so distinct and accurate had been the impression, that its illusive character had not entered her mind till toward the last. It was seen in bright daylight and lasted four or five minutes. When it stood close to her, it concealed the real objects behind it, and I was in every respect fully as vivid as the reality. In the subsequent instances the lady became familiar with the phenomena, and though some of the illusions were as frightful as it is possible to conceive, yet she studied them with all of the coolness of a philosopher.

The celebrated case of Nicolai we would like to introduce in this connection, but space forbids, and we pass to consider

2. *The fits* of the afflicted. That the fits were, to a certain extent, feigned, is implied in our previous position, that the chief managers among the afflicted were impostors. Some, however, may not be aware that this may be easily done. But in England, it is of so common occurrence, among sailors and soldiers, in whom the hope of discharge is the impelling motive, and in mendicant impostors, who thereby hope to act on the sympathies of the charitable, that medical works find it necessary to point out certain marks of discrimination, by which a careful scrutiny will be able to detect the imposture. Epilepsy is the fit which it is found most convenient to feign, but it is far from being confined to this. It will be seen, at once, that if the professional physician needs aid in detecting such impostors, there would be an almost entire security from detection, at a time when every one assumed, at the very outset, and throughout the whole, the undoubted reality of the fits. Besides, the whole subject of nervous diseases was, at that time, far more imperfectly understood than it is now, dark as it still is to the profession.

But with all the imposture that we believe led off in the affair, we do not believe it was all imposture. And here the testimony of Sir Thomas Brown is to our purpose,—that famous testimony, which determined the wavering judgment of Sir Matthew Hale, and, through the decision of the latter, insured the delusion to New England. The testimony of this celebrated physician was that "*the fits were natural,—but heightened by the power of the devil, co-operating with the malice of the witches.*" His testimony, it will be perceived, divides itself into two parts; first "*the fits were natural,*"—here he spake as a medical man, basing his decision on a careful diagnosis of the symptoms;—secondly, "they were heightened by the power of the devil, co-operating with the malice of the witches." Here he did not speak as a medical man, for the science of medicine, as such, knows nothing of the power of the devil, or the malice of witches, or the mode or the fact of their mutual co-operation. The first part, is important; the latter part is worth no more than the opinions of hundreds of other great and good men, whose judgments, on some points, have been sorely distorted by a bigoted creed, or a superstitious prejudice.

But we have something additional to medical testimony,—facts connected with the affection, quite unaccountable on the supposition of the supernatural element in the fits. The first is that *most of the subjects were young females.* Why should the devil club his power and the witches their malice together against this class in particular? Why against females, rather than males? and why against the young rather than the old? Is this the acme of Satan's courage? this the sublime reach of his ambition, to throw young misses into fits, for refusing to sign his book! Did he, with all his human auxiliaries, cower before the matured mind, and the strong nerve?—he whom Milton has taught us to conceive of, as braving the Almighty and proudly baring his bosom to His fiercest bolts?

But another fact is this,—"when the afflicted"—who were conveyed from Salem to Andover, to help ferret out the guilty by means of their spectral sight—"came into the house of any, it was ordinary for other young people to be taken in fits, and to have the same spectral sight." But why should the power of the devil and the malice of the witches unite against the young folks of a house, just because entered by other objects of this malice and power? Was it to head these officious afflicted ones, who were thus exposing the devil's confederates by their spectral sight? Why, then, confine himself to the young folks?—or why, if these were wanting, indulge the afflicted with a quiet lodging? Or why let these afflicted ones run at large over the country, thwarting all his work? Were not "invisible chains" at his command? Or why not strike them dumb, as he had been wont in other cases? Or, indeed, why furnish them with this spectral sight,—a power conferred for no other imaginable purpose, than just to disturb his own plans? In truth, the simplest of all simpletons was this Satan of witch-times; a very dolt and dotard was their devil.

These two facts, however, so unaccountable on the diabolical hypothesis, are the very key to the true solution of the phenomena. But this solution is suggested by another fact. It is this, that there is a class of nervous affections which when they occur, even at the present day, are quite apt to be ascribed to witchcraft by the vulgar. An instance of the kind is within our own knowledge. And judging from another instance, that we were personally familiar with a few years ago,—although the attack was far from being the most striking of its class, we do not wonder that the unreading mass speak out suspicions of supernatural agency in such cases.

The nervous affection to which we refer is termed Chorea, or popularly, "St. Vitus' dance." We must suggest, however, for the sake of those whose ideas of this affection are based only on the slighter exhibitions of it, that it may exist in almost every degree, and assume almost every extravagant form; in fact some of its phenomena have surpassed any thing recorded of the witch-fits.

We have called this affection Chorea; we have done so partly for the convenience of a single term, and partly because we suppose what bears this name was the predominating affection. But there are almost innumerable modifications and complications of the nervous functions. While Chorea may be complicated with other forms of nervous disorder, "it is," according to Watson, a standard authority in England and this country—"above all complicated with Hysteria; since both occur chiefly in persons of the same sex, of the same temperament, and at nearly the same period of life."

Let us now look at some of the characteristics of these two diseases which seem to identify them with the witch-fits.

1. The *subjects* of these affections. Says Watson, "Chorea, in its standard form, is essentially *a disease of youth,*" ranging most commonly from the age of eight to sixteen, though sometimes extending beyond these limits. It is also "much more frequent in girls than boys," in the ratio of about three to one. Hysteria, though it agrees in part with this age, extends also further, and is even more fully confined to the same sex. "The state of mind evinced by many hysterical young persons is such as to entitle them to our deepest commiseration. The deceptive appearances displayed in the bodily functions and feelings, find their counterpart in the mental. The patients are deceitful, perverse and obstinate; practising or attempting to practice the most aimless and unnatural impositions." "The persons who are subject to chorea are always inordinately sensitive. They are easily moved by new ideas, and sudden feelings, and pass readily, and on slight occasions, from one mood of mind to another. The mind is affected in the same way, and often shows the same varied, desultory, and causeless emotions as in hysteria."

2. The *propagation of the disorder by imitation.*—Says the above author, whom we mainly follow in our description, "Like other spasmodic diseases occurring in movable constitutions, chorea is liable to be propagated by a species of contagion, or rather of involuntary imitation. These disorders constantly approximate and touch each other in some of their characters." "Of all spasmodic affections hysteria is that which is most readily propagable by what may be called moral contagion. If in a large ward, one girl goes off in a fit, perhaps, all who happen to be possessed of the hysterical diatheses will experience a strong inclination to follow her example."

3. The *prominent symptoms* of chorea, and hysteria. The prominent symptom of *chorea* is an irregular, and involuntary, clonic contraction of some of the voluntary muscles; which, however are not wholly or constantly withdrawn from the government of the will. There is no loss of consciousness; no defect of volition; the ordinary movements of the body can be performed in some degree, or sometimes, under the direction of the will; but it would seem as if some other power wantonly interfered to excite them, when they are not needed, to render them unsteady and imperfect. . . "All the voluntary muscles are liable to be affected by it. Those of the face seldom escape. The features are twisted into all sorts of ridiculous forms . . but there is neither mirth nor mockery in the contortion, it is a convulsion; it is succeeded by a vacant look and then it begins afresh." . . "In short the voluntary muscles are moved in that capricious and fantastic way in which we might fancy they would be if some invisible and mischievous being, were behind the patient, and prompted the discordant gestures. With all this the articulation is impeded." It has been called "insanity of the muscles." "In most cases the jactitations are partly, and in some degree, under the influence of the will; sometimes the patient seems to give way to them, indulges in or exaggerates them; at other times she can by making an effort, control them."

"*Hysterical* paroxysms occur under a great variety of forms, but may all be reduced to two. The first of these has a general resemblance to an epileptic fit. The trunk and limbs are agitated with strong convulsive movements; the patient struggles violently, like a person contending, rises into a sitting posture, and then throws herself back again; forcibly retracts, and extends her legs, while her body is twisted from side to side; and so powerful are these muscular contortions, that it often is all that three or four strong men can do to restrain a slight girl." . . . "The head is generally thrown backwards, and the throat projects; the face is flushed, the eyelids are closed and tremulous; the nostrils distended; the jaws firmly shut, but there is no distortion of the countenance; the cheeks are at rest, unless when, as often happens, the patient is uttering screams or exclamations. * * * *

In the other form of hysteria, the patient experiences a sense of uneasiness in the abdomen; a ball appears to roll about and to rise first to the situation of the stomach, and then to the throat, where the patient feels a choking sensation." "The loss of consciousness is seldom complete." "Almost every kind of serious disease may be mimicked by what we call hysteria,"—among them "stitches and pains in the hypochondria," also "sudden loss of voice," and "inability to swallow."

We must leave our readers to make for themselves a more particular application of these facts to the case before us. They will be able to do it, and we have not either the time or the space requisite; nor would we draw further on their patience. J. U.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

WORSHIP BY PROXY.

BY GAIUS.

It is often spoken of as one of the peculiarities of the Baptists that they always regard the religion of the gospel in all its parts as of a *personal* character; and consider that no man's duty can be performed for him by another. The children of the ancient Jews might say, "We have Abraham for our father," the adherents of the Papacy may employ their priesthood to perform for them their fasting and their prayers, and pious parents of other communions may dedicate their children to God, promising on their behalf that they shall "renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh," but Baptists have usually with great consistency regarded religion as the solemn transaction of solemn duties to God on the part of each individual, and have sought to persuade men, each for himself to believe, to repent, to pray, and to obey every other command of the Most High.

But in one thing, and I believe in one thing only, they have for some years past departed from this rule—I refer to the singing of the Divine praises in public worship on the Lord's day. On the Christian Sabbath, in God's house the high praises of his name are sung—not by his people as such, but by certain ladies and gentlemen, elevated above the rest of the congregation, who are engaged, and some of them paid, for the discharge of this duty on behalf of silent and generally admiring auditors. Is this scriptural? Is it carrying out the apostolic injunction, "singing to yourselves psalms and hymns, and spiritual songs," and "so teaching and admonishing one another?" Is it thus that "old men and maidens, young men and children," even the whole congregation, "praise the Lord?"

How is this, and why is it? It is not so always; for at the week evening service in the conference room, and indeed on some special occasions "in the great congregation,"' the whole people can stand up and sing the praises of Jehovah; why not, then, on the Sabbath? Nor is it that very many of these silent lips cannot sing, even scientifically, for we listen in our social parties with ecstacy to the sweet voices of not a few of these persons, either with or without the piano forte, but on the Sabbath their talents are hidden, their voices are silent, and their duty is neglected. Is this right? Whence did these persons obtain a dispensation to neglect their duty? What right have they to set aside, so far as they are concerned, the most sublime, the most heavenly part of worship? Why convey to the unconverted portion of the audience the idea that Christians now have little or nothing for which to praise God? *Will Christians sing by proxy in heaven?*

To obviate this evil, which in many instances has long been felt and lamented, singing schools, so called, have been instituted; of this privilege many have availed themselves, but most unhappily when they have learnt to sing with correctness and propriety, they are still content to be silent on the Sabbath, at least in public. Beautifully can they raise their notes in the parlor and in the conference room; but no, not in the great congregation; that must be left to the choir. Why have we thus departed from the practice of our fathers? Let us inquire for the old ways and walk therein, and so feel the animation we have now and then felt when all have thus* praised the Lord.

One sentence more, lest I should be misunderstood. I have no objection to a choir. All honor to those who thus dedicate their talents to the most delightful employment under heaven; but surely it never was intended that these few persons in the orchestra should discharge the whole duty of praise, but rather that *they should lead the whole congregation in the delightful employment.* In this view the labors of a choir cannot be estimated too highly; in any other view, they are any thing but blessings. Let us, Christian brethren, act our parts here; let us renounce all religion by proxy; let parents and children, teachers and pupils, all, *all* of them praise the Lord with the organ, and the viol, and especially with the *voice.* So shall the name of Jehovah be praised, and not a few be attracted to hear the song of praise and thanksgiving.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

THE GREAT VALLEY.

Messrs. Editors,—As I have now passed the greater portion of one summer in the Valley of the Mississippi, the region which that intelligent and observing Frenchman, M. de Tocqueville describes as the most delightful country that God ever fitted up for the residence of man, I am tempted to employ a few moments of leisure in the saloon of a western steamer, in sketching some facts, with my own hasty reflections thereon, for the gratification of old friends in New England. I visited the city of St. Louis last autumn, in compliance with the invitation of brethren there, and in May last, having accepted their proposal, assumed the editorial charge of the Western Watchman. It is not, therefore, with the expectation of adding to the stock of knowledge on this interesting portion of our country, that I have taken my pen to write, but rather to present my views on such facts as have passed under my own observation.

The city of St. Louis contained, at the last census, a population of a little more than 80,000; about the same that Boston contained ten or twelve years ago. But then, it must be remembered, that when Boston contained 80,000, St. Louis had less than 16,000; having multiplied its population five fold in ten years. At the same ratio of increase, it should have a population of 400,000 in 1860, and in twenty-five or thirty years, must become one of the most populous cities now on the globe.

It is of little use to speculate on the probabilities or improbabilities of such an unexampled increase. Reasoning from the past, we should pronounce the thing impossible. History justifies no such expectation, nor do I hold it out as likely to be realized. But we may learn a lesson from undoubted facts. It is certain that St. Louis is the geographical and commercial centre of a very extensive portion of the most fertile soil on the face of the earth. In addition to its agricultural resources, the same tract of country is rich in mineral wealth, to absolute profusion. These riches are already, to some extent, accessible to the city of St. Louis by some 10,000 miles of river navigation.

The State of Missouri, which alone is larger in territory than all New England, is, probably, unequalled for richness of soil, variety and beauty of scenery, salubrity of climate, mineral wealth, and facilities for improvement, by any portion of our country. The Indian Territory, Iowa and Minnesota, indeed the whole territory between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi, will soon demand a great commercial centre. The events of the last ten years clearly point out St. Louis as the commercial head quarters of this vast and productive territory. No city has a better site for extension, no one combines a larger proportion of the elements of commercial enterprise.

There are, it is true, few points of comparison between St. Louis and Boston. But let her natural advantages be as fully improved as those of Boston now are,—let the territory which is to promote her commercial greatness, be as fully settled as New England, and what will she then be? How many millions of people must she number? Take away the many railroads which have done so much to increase the population and wealth of Boston, and how quickly would she be reduced. But St. Louis is not yet indebted to railroads for any of her prosperity, although every one who is acquainted with this valley, knows that no country offers such facilities for their extension. The time is rapidly approaching for the development of a system of railroads in this exhaustless and teeming valley, on a scale of magnificence unequalled by any country under heaven. Already a railroad from St. Louis westward is commenced, whose destination is indicated by its name, *Pacific* Railroad. Within a very few years, St. Louis will be united to the eastern cities by at least two lines of railroads, one running through Cincinnati, the other through Chicago. With such facilities for railroads in all directions, he that runs may read the prospective greatness of a city which is distancing all others without them.

The future commercial greatness of St. Louis is rendered certain by the fact that there is no other city which can compete with her. Can Cincinnati, some six hundred miles up the Ohio, one of the most uncertain of rivers? True, she *has* said, "I sit a Queen," but she must soon yield the diadem to her whom the God of nature has appointed to wear it. Cincinnati is, and will be, a large and beautiful city, but not *the* commercial emporium of the valley. Chicago is destined to be an important city, but she is more than 400 miles off, and not connected by river navigation. Boston has much more to fear from Baltimore or Richmond as commercial rivals, than St. Louis from any other city. There is no other spot within many hundred miles where it is possible, speaking in view of the laws of commerce, that a city can be built with the least hope of competing with this.

Many persons have received the opinion that St. Louis is a very unhealthy city. I have not seen the evidence of this, though my residence there has only extended through one summer. During this summer, however, the cholera has prevailed, I believe, as extensively as in any other season, with one exception. But I think I see a more rational explanation of the visits of cholera, than to refer them to the general and necessary unhealthiness of the place. If the returns of deaths were so made as to show the comparative numbers of foreigners and of transient persons who die of this disease, a very different inference would be drawn. That the climate is quite unlike that of the Eastern States, is evident; and it is, undoubtedly, in some respects less, and in some more, favorable to health. Yet I am by no means certain that the climate is, on the whole, less favorable to health and long life than that of Boston. Let the body of the people be equally well informed respecting the laws of health, let them be as fully accustomed to the climate, and as temperate in the matter of drinks, and I am by no means certain but the average mortality would be less, and the longevity greater than in Boston.

The prevailing vices here are intemperance, profaneness, and Sabbath breaking. The number of drinking saloons and of rum and beer shops, is almost incredible; and, as elsewhere, those who frequent them, "set their mouth against the heavens, and their tongue walketh through the earth." A very large portion, more, probably, than one third of the population, are Germans; and very many of them are infidels. They despise all religion, but popery they dread and hate. They do not hesitate to manifest their contempt for religion on any occasion. And so confident are they becoming in their strength, that one of the German newspapers is calling for the formation of a *native* German party. But the more prudent among them foresee that this would react in the formation of a native American party, which would be certain, as on a former occasion, to come off victorious.

The state of religion in St. Louis is not particularly prosperous. The place was at first settled by French Catholics, whose descendants have become enriched by the commercial increase of the place. A large proportion of the wealth is in their hands, many of whom are Catholics; but they have by no means kept up their relative importance in this respect. Popery is so ruinous to all vigorous enterprise, that it can never compete with the religion of the Bible, in promoting enterprise and thrift. The Presbyterians are very numerous, the Methodists and Episcopalians have several congregations. The Baptists are, probably, relatively weaker than in any other great city in the Union, unless, perhaps, in New Orleans. They have two churches of native Americans, one of which was formed last winter, one German church, and two African churches. Besides these, a new place of worship was opened a few weeks ago, with the view of forming another church. There is not, in my opinion, a more important nor a more promising field of religious enterprise in our country. Strong men, in all respects, but especially men strong in faith, and in the favor of God, are needed in the ministry in St. Louis. The Baptist church contains as noble-hearted and liberal men as can be found in any place.

In the state of Missouri at large, the Baptists are believed to be the most numerous, wealthy, and enterprising of any religious denomination. They are devoting their energies to the work of domestic missions, and to the evangelizatioa of the Indians along their extensive borders. The need of more ministers is deeply felt. There is no field which offers stronger inducements to devoted preachers, whose prime object is the salvation of souls and the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. Men of truly apostolic spirit and doctrine will meet with no greater obstacles than in any place where truth and error, sin and holiness hold divided sway. And the pure gospel, unmixed with human traditions, or political agitations, is alone able to purify this country's great throbbing heart, till it shall become the favorite earthly Temple of Jehovah.

Thus, gentlemen, amid the bustle of a steamboat saloon, and the cabin of a canal packet, I have sketched a few first impressions of this great central valley, and its commercial queen. A noble field for usefulness is opened here, for all who love to serve the Saviour better than themselves. The future greatness of this vast, fertile, teeming country, has probably never yet been conceived by its most enthusiastic admirers. It is in this valley, that the truly *American* character, free from European trammels, is to be completely developed. Here it stands up in its native sturdiness. It may be unhewn now, but that is a trifling consideration when material is rich and abundant. May God raise up a host of mighty and consecrated men, to labor for the salvation of this people!

Yours, in the gospel, Wm. Crowell.
Illinois Canal, August, 1851.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

TOBACCO CONSUMERS.

The use of tobacco is a serious and a growing evil, may we not say a growing *sin.* That it is a sin, it seems to us, every discriminating, candid and enlightened conscientious man, will confess. That it should not appear so to the poor, untutored Indian, or to the gross and ignorant inmate of the Irish cabin, we do not wonder; but we do wonder that an enlightened and a cultivated Christian disciple, should be a slave to the use of tobacco, and not feel that he is committing a grievous sin. And this indecent and vile habit is indulged in, by those from whom the world should expect better things, who should be living epistles known and read of all men. We have smoking ministers, and chewing deacons, studies perfumed with the odor of the noxious weed, and sanctuaries bespattered and stained with its filthy extraction.

It is a sin because it *wastes money.* And the amount of money thus thrown away, puffed into empty air, by those who profess to be the disciples of Christ is incredible. There are hundreds of members in our churches, who expend, at the lowest rate twenty dollars annually for that, which not only is not bread, but poison, a sum exceeding their benevolent contributions for every object whatever.

And it is a sin because it *injures health.* No man has a right to jeopardize so valuable a gift as health; and to destroy it, is suicide. That tobacco injures the health, by enervating the system and by weakening the digestive organs, is settled beyond a reasonable doubt. But those who would frame an excuse for their habit may deny this. But what ails them? Why such sallow countenances? Why such trembling hands? Why so many complaints of dyspepsia? Why such nausea? "But this is not owing to my habit of using tobacco. Should I abstain from its use, I should immediately experience injurious effects. And then my physician recommends the use for this throat complaint, and catarrhal affection." O fol-de-rol! abjure this heathenish habit, and we warrant you good digestion, sound sleep, increased dimension, and a relieved *conscience.* For your conscience *must* trouble you.

Reader, are you a consumer of the Indian weed, and persist in denying its deleterious effects upon you? Just look at some of its elements. "Nicotine is a most deadly poison, and is the essential principle of tobacco. It was the poison recently used in the horrible murder of a wife's brother by Count Bocarme, in Belgium. Orfila, the celebrated toxicolist, has lectured upon it, and the Bocarme trial has given birth, also, to several medical dissertations on the same subject. Virginia tobacco yields the largest proportion of nicotine; from twenty pounds were extracted four hundred grammes of the poison; a gramme is equal to 15,444 grains Troy. The Maryland leaf affords about one-third of that quantity. Nicotine is nearly as powerful and rapid as prussic acid, with the animal economy.

And yet men will persist in eating this deadly poison, saying that they cannot do without it.

If tobacco chewers, and tobacco smokers, will persist in their obnoxious habit, they should colonize, herd together, and have a territory, *atmosphere,* and all, especially to themselves. Z.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

MRS. COPLEY.

The recent papers from England bring us an account of the death of this well known authoress, in her sixty-third year. She was originally married to the Rev. J. P. Hewlett, B. D., a distinguished Episcopalian preacher in Oxford, and author of a commentary on the Bible. During the whole period of her union with this gentleman, she was a member of the Baptist church in that city, and fully discharged her duties in connection with it. In comparatively early life he died, leaving behind him a numerous family. Talented, highly educated, and full of energy, the widowed mother devoted herself to literature, by means of which she brought up her family in high respectability; one of her sons is now a Baptist pastor. In addition to almost numberless volumes written for the London Religious Tract Society, she wrote "Cottage Comforts," "A history of Slavery," "A Scripture Biography," and very many other works, which will long continue to be popular. Some twenty years ago, Mrs. Hewlett was again married, her husband being the Rev. W. Copley, then her pastor at Oxford, now of Blakeney, in Gloucestershire. Her name will be very long fragrant in a very large circle of mourning friends.

TAKE NO THOUGHT FOR THE MORROW.

"If the most anxious and unhappy men of the world," says Dr. Chalmers, "were examined as to the ground of their disquietude, it would be found, in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of the one thousand, that the provisions of this day was not the ground of it. They carry forward their imaginations to a distant futurity, and fill it up with the spectres of melancholy and despair. What a world of unhappiness would be saved, 'if the things' of the day, its duties, employments, and services, were to occupy all our hearts; and as to to-morrow, how delightful to think that we have the sure warrant of God for believing, that by committing its issue in quietness to him, when the future day comes the provisions of that day will come along with it. What I would like to press upon all who are beset with anxieties about the future days they are likely to live in this world is, that *daily bread* is one of the objects, it is agreeable to the will of God that we should ask, for it is the very petition which the Son of God taught his disciples. We have a full warrant, then, for believing that we shall get it, and according to the faith of our prayer so will it be done unto us."

PATIENCE UNDER INJURY.

Patience has no doubt its hardest exercise and its most perfect work in connection with such trials as come to us through the malign agency of our fellow-men,—the loss of our property through their fraud or faithlessness, damage to our good name through their calumnious speech, the misconstruction of our motives, the misrepresentations of our conduct, the unrighteous estimate of our characters. There is, it must be confessed, in experiences of this sort, even in the least severe of them, a bitterness such as is never infused into any cup mingled for us directly by the divine hand, so that we are always ready to take up the burden of the Hebrew monarch's prayer, "Let us fall now into the hand of the Lord, for his mercies are great: and let me not fall into the hand of man." But this bitterness is in great part an admixture of our own, resulting in a limitation of our faith in Providence. We are bound to regard sufferings of this class as equally the appointment of the universal Father with those which we can trace more directly to his hand. He could at any moment turn aside the shaft, or make it rebound so as to pierce him who bent the bow. From man we can suffer nothing without our Father's permission. The truculence or malignity resides indeed in our offending brother's heart; but it could have no power except as given by God. Nor are there any trials of this sort, which a religious spirit may not convert to our highest good. Loss by human recklessness or fraud may be no less precious a discipline to the spirit than loss by fire or storm. The wrongfully low esteem in which we are held by others, may reveal to us our real imperfections and infirmities, humble our pride, repress our self-conceit, lead us to a more entire dependence on the verdict of conscience and of "God that justifieth," and enlist all our powers the more earnestly in the pursuit of that hidden life, which has its witness in heaven and its record on high.

When David was fleeing before Absolom, Shimei went along on the hill-side over against him, cursing him, and throwing stones and casting dust at him. One of those blood-thirsty nephews of his asked leave to go over and cut off Shimei's head. But David said, "Let him alone, and let him curse; for the Lord hath bidden him. It may be the Lord will look on my afflictions, and that the Lord will requite me good for his cursing this day." This example of forbearance reminds us, that patience under human wrong rises even into a sublimer virtue than patience under the inflictions of Providence. The former includes not only resignation Godward, but meekness and forgiveness manward. Herein consists the perfectness of our Saviour's example. It was through the malice of men, that he was smitten of God and afflicted. They knotted the scourge and platted the crown of thorns. Their taunts and jeers rang around his cross, and embittered his death-agony. And it was the loftiest trial of his patience that, "when he was reviled, he reviled not again; when he suffered, he threatened not." The cross to which they nailed him, was the altar at which he made intercession for them. His prayer for his murderers proclaimed that patience had had its perfect work, and added the crowning glory to that name which is above every name.—*Christian Register.*

For the Watchman and Reflector.

REMEMBRANCE.

"Then I said, this is my infirmity; yet I will remember the years of the right hand of the Most High."—*Ps.* 77: 10.

Whate'er may be the grief,
That weighs in heaviness thy spirit down,
That rends away from life its bliss, its crown,
Thou shalt find sure relief,
If thou that power and grace can'st call to mind,
That seeks the universe in love to bind.

O faint, bewildered one!
Lone wanderer from thy Father's house, long-lost,
What power shall soothe thy heart with sorrow tost,
As on thou tread'st alone,
The darkened paths where cypress branches wave,
And the heart's dearest joys have found a grave!

Yet not alone have strayed
Thy wayward steps; the Everlasting Son,
Beloved of Heaven, and sharer of its throne,
Waits but to give thee aid;
The paths thou treadest he in grief has trod;
Look up, O wanderer, 'tis the Son of God!

From yon far heights of glory,
He turned away and sought the blackened sphere,
Where exiled souls abide,—he sojourned here,
He prayed mid mountains hoary,
And taught the listening throng by ocean's shore,
Won home the lost, and bade them sin no more.

Tempted and tried was He,
A sharer in the lot of mortal men,
Not without sorrow, though unstained by sin,
Borne on a troubled sea,
Its bursting waves he shuddered not to breast,
To gain for weary souls a heavenly rest.

Thou striv'st in vain to number
The deeds of love that marked his blessed way,
When thy soul sinks and darkened is thy day,
O stricken one, remember
Infirmities encompassed e'en his life,
His chosen He redeemed mid fearful strife!

Sept. 6th, 1851. M. A. C.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

Many years ago, when Louisville was a petty village, consisting of a few houses and two stores, it was a great resort for gamblers and persons of dissipated habits. At this period a Col. C., a wealthy, but a very wicked man, carried on an extensive mercantile business. On a certain occasion he sent a confidential clerk to the East to lay in a supply of goods, furnishing him with the requisite amount of cash.—An unexpected fall in prices left the clerk $300 in hand after all his expenses were made. He did not wish to take it back with him, and was somewhat at a loss to know how to invest it. He was a religious young man, and it occurred to him that Bibles were more wanted than any thing else in Louisville, and he finally resolved to invest it in Bibles, and accordingly sent home three hundred dollars' worth. Col. C. thought the transaction rather unpromising, as it was an article never called for at his store. Cards he could sell in abundance, but not Bibles. At length, after sleeping, an idea struck him. Gamblers would have cards at any price and on any terms. Accordingly he made his arrangements; he put up a Bible to every pack of cards, charging $1,50 for the former, and 50 cents for the latter, telling each applicant that he could get no cards without a Bible. In due time the Bibles were all disposed of; but as the gamblers wanted only the cards, they usually presented the Bible to the first boy or girl they met in the street. In this way hundreds of Bibles were distributed in Louisville, and many houses were supplied with the word of God that never contained one before.

This is the first and only instance, perhaps, in which gamblers were made the instruments of circulating the Bible. Great good, we were informed, resulted from this singular proceeding. Louisville is greatly changed since that, not only in size and wealth, but in moral and religious character.—*Exchange paper.*

CHRIST'S TEACHING ON UNIVERSAL SALVATION.

On one occasion during our Saviour's ministry the question was put to him, "Lord are there few that be saved?" If Christ had been preaching the final salvation of all men, it is strange that such a question should have been proposed to him. Yet he manifested no surprise at it. He did not reprove or correct the inquirer for having dishonored the goodness of God by the supposition that any would be finally lost. He did not refer him to his past teachings to learn that all would be saved. Nor did Christ then advance the doctrine of universal salvation. Never had he a better opportunity. The question was directly to that point, are there few that be saved? What did he answer? Did he say, *all* men shall be saved? Did he even say, *many*—the great majority of mankind—shall be saved? Did he say, a just and benevolent God will never punish any after this life? His answer was, "Strive to enter in at the strait gate"—that is, agonize to enter heaven by an incessant warfare with sin—"for many I say unto you, will seek to enter in, and shall not be able." Whoever may preach universal salvation, and upon whatever authority, certain it is, that Christ preached no such doctrine.

SOME OF THE FRUITS OF INFANT SPRINKLING.

Rev. Dr. Maclay has addressed a letter to Dr. Aydelotte, a former pupil of his. We give the following extract respecting the pernicious tendencies of infant sprinkling:

"Ten years ago I visited Germany with two English brethren, with a view to obtain the liberation of Bro. John G. Oncken, a Baptist minister, from prison, who, in my judgment, possesses more of the apostolic spirit than any man I have ever met with. He was imprisoned, in consequence of a law, recommended by the clergy of the Established Church, forbidding Oncken to preach the gospel of Christ, to baptize believers, to admit any one to family worship, except his own family. And he was imprisoned with thieves, and robbers and murderers, because he could not conscientiously obey this wicked law, in opposition to the law of Christ.

On the continent of Europe, you could not find a man in a million, unless he was a Jew, whether in Papal or Protestant countries, who is not a member of the church. Infant baptism has brought whole nations into the church in an unconverted state of ignorance and unbelief and enmity to God. They are disaffected in heart to the true grace, and are prepared to prefer any system of superstition and heresy to evangelical truth, it being more congenial to their carnal and unrenewed hearts. In Hamburg the clergy of the Established Church had a meeting a short time before I arrived. One of the young ministers avowed his infidelity. He said: The Bible is a well-told story, it is true; but thought it very absurd to consider it was given by Divine inspiration. One of the number wished to rebuke the young infidel. But the great body of the clergy defended him. Another young minister, who was editor of a paper, reviewed and censured two sermons by two of the senior pastors for their heterodoxy. This case was taken up, and he was laid under censure and forbidden to preach for two years, for questioning the orthodox of the senior pastor. An aged brother sarcastically said, 'no doubt gentlemen you are right in your decisions. This young man (pointing to the infidel) has merely blasphemed Christ, *that,* you know gentlemen is a small offence, but here is another young man (pointing to the editor) who has censured two of our senior pastors for their heterodoxy. That is a crime gentlemen that ought not and must not be forgiven. You have no doubt done right in laying him under censure and forbidden him to preach for two years." This biting sarcasm did not produce the desired effect. The infidel was screened by the clergy, while the evangelical young man was laid under censure. The common adage is true in this case, '*Like priest, like people.*'

"I was informed that there were two hundred dancing houses in Hamburg, open on the Lord's day. Many of them were dens of pollution. But all who kept those houses, or who frequented them, both men and women, were members in good standing in the Established Protestant Church. There were 3,000 prostitutes publicly licensed, who paid $1,00 a month, $60,000 a year into the state treasury. And the clergy of the Established Church received their salaries out of this common treasury. And not one of those women is allowed to enter her name as a public prostitute in the police office, until she is regularly CONFIRMED as a member in good standing in the Established Church.

If a man commits a crime that sends him to the Penitentiary or State Prison, he retains his good membership in the church, and can go to its communion table when he serves out his time in the State's Prison. The only way to exclude a man is to hang him. As long as a man remains unhung he remains a member of the church, whatever be his crimes. You will easily perceive, my dear brother, that infant baptism is the root of this evil, by bringing whole nations into the church in an unconverted state.

On the continent of Europe they burned the Baptists, hung them, drowned them, or banished them. Then pedoaptists possessed the whole ground to themselves, and here the legitimate evils of their system is clearly seen and carried into effect."

A GOOD MAN'S WISH.

I freely confess to you that I would rather, when I am laid down in the grave, have some one in his manhood stand over me and say: "There lies one who was a real friend to me, and privately warned me of the dangers of the young; no one knew it, but he aided me in the time of need; I owe what I am to him;" or would rather have some widow, with choking utterance, telling her children:—"There is your friend and mine. He visited me in my affliction, and found you, my son, an employer, and you, my daughter, a happy home in a virtuous family." I say, I would rather that such persons should stand at my grave, than to have erected over it the most beautiful sculptured monument of Parisian or Italian marble. The heart's broken utterance of reflections of past kindness, and the tears of grateful memory shed upon he grave, are more valuable, in my estimation, than the most costly cenotaph ever reared.—*Dr. Sharp.*

SILENCE.

What a strange power there is in *silence!* How many resolutions are formed—how many sublime conquests effected during that pause, when the lips are closed, and the soul secretly feels the eye of her Maker upon her! When some of those cutting, sharp, blighting words have been spoken which send the hot indignant blood to the face and head, if those to whom they are addressed keep silence, look on with awe, for a mighty work is going on within them, and the spirit of evil, or their guardian angel, is very near to them in that hour. During that pause they have made a step toward heaven or hell, an item has been scored in the book which the day of judgment shall see opened. They are strong ones of the earth, the mighty for good or evil, those who know how to keep silence when it is a pain and a grief to them; those who give time to their own souls, to wax strong against temptation; or to the powers of wrath, to stamp upon them their withering passage.

THE LATE DR. OLIN.

The Methodist press pays a full and very high tribute to the memory of Dr. Olin, whose late decease has been so generally lamented, and causes so wide a breach in the denomination to which he belonged. The following well-drawn outline of his character as a scholar, preacher and man, we find in Zion's Herald, the very respectable Methodist paper of this city:

Dr. Olin was gigantic in person. His chest would have befitted a Hercules; his head was one of those which suggest to us preterhuman capacity, and by which the classic sculptors symbolized the majesty of their gods. Though of a very different craniological development, it could not have been less capacious than that of the noted American Premier; and, crowning a much more lofty frame, must have presented, with vigorous health, a more commanding indication. This Titanic stature was, however, during most of his life, smitten through and through with disease and enervation. The colossal head seemed too heavy to be supported, and appeared to labor to poise itself. The eye, somewhat sunken in its large socket, presented a languid expression, though relieved by a sort of religious benignity, which often beamed with feeling. This great man must be added to the long and melancholy catalogue of self-martyred students. His infirmities commenced in his college life; they were exasperated by his labors as an instructor in a Southern climate, and have been the burden of his later years, almost to the exclusion of any continuous labors. During these years his usefulness has been confined mostly to very occasional discourses, some of which have been published, the quiet but inestimable moral power which the mere official presence of such a man cannot fail to exert over any responsibility to which he is related, and last but not least, the ministration of example under circumstances of suffering and personal religious development.

It would require a more capable hand than ours to estimate the intellectual dimensions of such a man.—His scholarship was, we think, more exact and thorough within his professional sphere, than varied or comprehensive beyond that limit. We speak now of *scholarship* as distinguished from general information. A high and finished classical discipline was his ideal for our own college, and that institution has sent out, under his superintendence, as thorough students as have honored the education of the land.

While he was a *genuine scholar* within his appropriate sphere, he possessed also a large range of general intelligence, though, as we have said, without that devotion to any favorite department of extra professional knowledge, which often relieves and adorns the professional life of studious men, by becoming a healthful and liberalizing counterpart to their stated routines of thought. We are not aware that he was addicted to the national literature of any one modern people, to the speculative philosophies which, with so much fallacy, have also developed so much mental vigor and splendor in the continental intellect of Europe, or to any one department of the elegant literature of our language. We know not that he had more than a sort of casual acquaintance with these, formed mostly through reviews. With the current history of the world, in politics, science, learning, and especially religion, he had, however, more than the usual familiarity; a remarkable memory, tenacious of even statistics and names, doubtless gave him in this respect an advantage over most intellectual men.

The *original* powers of his mind were, however, his great distinction. And these, like his person, were all colossal—grasp, strength with the dignity which usually attends it, a comprehensive faculty of generalization, which felt independent of details, but presented in overwhelming logic grand summaries of thought.

This comprehensiveness, combined with energy of thought, was the chief mental characteristic of the man—under the inspiration of the pulpit it often, and indeed usually, became sublime, we were about to say godlike. We doubt whether any man of our generation has had more power in the pulpit than Stephen Olin. And this power was in spite of very marked oratorical defects. His manner was quite ungainly, his gestures quite against the elocutionary rules, his voice badly managed and sometimes almost painful in its heaving utterances; but the elocutionist is not always the orator; while you saw that there

was no trickery of art about Dr. Olin, you felt that a mighty, a resistless mind was struggling with yours, you were overwhelmed—your reason with argument, your heart with emotion.

Such is but a glance at his intellectual character, both as a scholar and a preacher. His moral character was pre-eminent for the two chief virtues of true religion, charity and humility. In respect to the former he had, with theological orthodoxy, a practical liberalism which we fear most orthodox polemics would pronounce dangerous. There was not an atom of bigotry in all the vast soul of this rare man. Meanwhile, it could be said of him as Rowland Hill said of Chalmers, that "the most astonishing thing about him was his humility." He was, we think, the best example we ever knew of that childlike simplicity which Christ enjoined as essential to those who would enter into the kingdom of heaven.

His social character was as beautiful as his intellectual was great. If it could not be in the nature of such a man to indulge the persiflage—the sheer inanities which inferior minds may deem the appropriate relaxation of social conversation—yet was he ever ready for not merely the cheerful remark, but the exhilarating pleasantry. His familiar friends will never forget this charming trait of his social character. Nor were these buoyant intervals rare or brief. Often through a prolonged but always fitting conversation, would this play of sunshine illuminate his presence, and with it would intermix congruously, often most felicitously, the radiant play of thought, or the happy expression of Christian sensibility—never, however, the meaningless twaddle of weakness. A truer and more forbearing friend could not be found. His domestic affections were warm, and the circle of his family was a sanctuary full of hallowed sympathies and enjoyments.

Watchman & Reflector.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPT. 25, 1851.

REACTION AGAINST REPUBLICANISM.

SINCE the last triumph of Austria over Hungary, the cause of popular liberty in Europe has been crushed and trampled in the dust. From the icy deserts of Russia to the blooming shore of the Mediterranean, with but slight exception, absolutism is predominant over the whole continent. The friend of liberty who reasons from existing facts, sees but little to encourage his hopes for the future. If a single gleam of light irradiate the political landscape, it springs from his *faith in principles*, not from his view of passing events. In the prisons of Naples, of Rome and of Vienna, multitudes of noble-minded men, and women, too, are pining under the infliction of cruelties that would disgrace the darkest age of barbarism; and where is the power that can afford even the promise of relief? Where is the voice that can reach to the depth of the dungeon, and awaken hope in the bosom of the dying martyr, who has been loaded with fetters on the mere suspicion of sympathy with the cause of constitutional liberty? Where now is that high-toned democracy which, of late, shook the oldest thrones with the tramp of its armies and the thunder of its proclamations?

When we consider the vast numbers of those who constitute "the people" of Europe, the immense amount of force which resides in the middle classes, the great interests which they have at stake in the contest for freedom; when we remember, too, the vantage ground which the friends of liberty occupied three years ago, we cannot avoid the conclusion that some corrosive moral error inheres in the very heart of the liberal cause, paralyzing its energies, and rendering it, in its day of trial, the jeer and mock of its enemies. This error may be found, we think, in that widely spread sympathy with socialism among the laboring classes which renders the triumph of democracy the dread of all who have any considerable amount of property to preserve; of all who believe in the sacredness of the family as an institution of God, and in the inalienable rights of the individual. Socialism seems to be incapable of any clear conception of a man's inviolable right to liberty and property, but rather regards the individual only in the light of a fit material for society, in its organized capacity to seize and use according to its own will in carrying out its plans of social architecture. It sweeps away, as with the besom of destruction, every landmark which has been set to mark the line that separates the realm of personal independence from that of political authority. It dethrones God and deifies society. The will of the majority is its supreme law in every relation, in every sphere of life and action. In its practical working, it substitutes the despotism of the mob for the despotism of the monarch, and hence, awakens the apprehension that if it could have its own way without restraint, it would bring over the face of Europe an inundation of barbarous principles more terrible than that ancient inundation of barbarian hordes who trampled the Roman civilization in the dust, and exulted in the magnificence of the ruin which they left as their memorial.

If a sound doctrine touching the inalienable rights of the individual, as set forth in the American Declaration of Independence, had been seen to prevail among the masses of European democracy, there is good reason to believe that the fortunes of that democracy would have been very different from what they are, and that the republican cause, having won the confidence of the middle classes in France and Germany, would have now been moving onward to its final triumphs. The great thing which is essential to the success of transatlantic democracy, is a deep conviction and an open profession of the truth which we find recorded in the thirteenth Article, Section 2d, of the new Constitution of Kentucky. "Absolute, arbitrary power, over the lives, liberty and property of freemen, exists nowhere in a republic—not even in the largest majority." If, instead of the desolating dogmas of socialism, European democracy had emblazoned such a sentiment as that upon its banners, it would have gathered a moral strength which no hostile combinations could have baffled, and its progress would have been sped by the sympathies, the prayers and united efforts of all the friends of freedom and humanity.

Not only, however, in continental Europe has the cause of freedom gone backward within the last year, but here, in republican America, we are struck with the evidence of an analogous retrogression. While, in the old world, socialism has struck its deadly blows at the inalienable rights which are inherent in the very nature of man, the slave system of the new world has achieved a corresponding mischief. It has impressed its own character upon our legislation, upon our judicial decisions, upon our political philosophy, and upon the teachings of our religion; and, by means of all these mighty agencies, it has set the public sentiment against that same fundamental doctrine of democracy which shines in our Declaration of Independence—the *inalienable right* of every man to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." We have an illustration of this in the new Constitution of Kentucky, to which we have already alluded. In Section 3d of its thirteenth Article, which is entitled "Bill of Rights," there is a declaration of an anti-democratic doctrine in terms which would astound a Russian or a Turk. It runs thus: "The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owner of a slave to such slave and its increase, is the same, and as inviolable, as the right of the owner of any property whatever." Any one who is at all acquainted with the civil history of this country, must be aware that, if such a doctrine as this had been imputed to the men of '76, to the framers of the American Constitution, they would have "felt the stain like a wound," and that the serious proposition of such a doctrine in Kentucky, twenty years ago, would have given a shock to the public mind of that State which would have vibrated throughout the length and breadth of the land. But now, popular opinion has been turned in an opposite direction, and it gravitates toward an abyss. Such has been our progress in the lessons of political philosophy! The teachers have been diligent; they have magnified their office, and they will have their reward.

While this Article of the Kentucky Constitution lies before us, we would fain call to it the attention of those religious teachers and those legal expounders who have railed at the doctrine of "the higher law"; who have denied that there is a law of inalienable right, a law of liberty, a law of God, higher than all human Constitutions. This "Bill of Rights" asserts that the law of slavery, that is, a man's right to his slave, is above all Constitutions whatsoever. Will the opponents of the old doctrine of a higher law be equally zealous in opposing this new form of it? They have asserted the supremacy of the civil Constitution; they have vindicated it from the charge of being *subordinate* to the Divine law—will they now seek to emancipate it from subjection to the slave law?

On whatsoever side we turn our eyes, in relation to the progress of free principles, the signs of the times are gloomy. And it is well worthy of note, that the darkest signs are not to be found in the intrigues and combinations of despotism, successful though they be, but in the principles avowed by those who stand before the world as representatives of the cause of human liberty. European socialism and American slavery have given birth to different political philosophies, but they have joined hands in the work of destroying the only basis on which the temple of liberty can securely rest. Take away the doctrine of an *inalienable* right to life and liberty inherent in man, as man, and you remove the true foundation of all liberty. In that case, no man's claim to freedom rests on anything stronger than a piece of parchment, which the hand of power may rend, or which the fires of civil commotion may reduce to ashes. In that case, the changing drifts in the course of events may make any one class of men the rightful owners of another. He who denies this doctrine, virtually asserts that "might makes right;" and he might buy white slaves in Algiers, and black slaves in Kentucky, and become the proprietor of as many of his species as he could use in his service, with "a conscience void of offence toward God and men." Who that thinks of these things does not feel impelled to pray that men may have a better understanding of that revealed religion which teaches us that all men are brethren; that God hath made of one blood all nations to dwell upon the face of the earth; which appeals to every heart in behalf of a common brotherhood when it asks, "Have we not all one Father, and hath not one God formed us?" If all the churches which profess to take the Bible as their rule of faith, were "shining lights holding forth the Word of life," these schemes of oppression would recede before their testimony as the mists and gloom of night are dispelled by the light of the morning.

SCIENTIFIC FESTIVAL.

THE American Association for the advancement of science met at Albany on Monday, the 18th ult, and continued in session through the week. So important an occasion brought together the largest gathering that has ever convened in this country, the list of attendance presenting the names of most of our distinguished men of science. Every arrangement had been made by the city authorities, through the unwearied exertions of the Local Committee, to render the meeting pleasant and effective. Among the more prominent *savans* present, were Agassiz, Bache, Davis, Wilkes, Henry, Loomis, Renwick, Olmsted, Gillespie, Pierce, Mitchell, Guyot, Hare, Redfield, the Albany professors, and others. Agassiz presided, and opened the meeting by some appropriate references to the objects of the Association. The daily sittings were from 9 1-2 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M. Full privileges to visit and enjoy the various literary institutions of the city were accorded the Association.

The programme embraced more than one hundred and fifty papers. Some of them were on the influence of terrestrial electricity on climates; solar light; eclipse of July 28th; influence of the poison of the rattlesnake; samples of ancient cloth from the mounds of Ohio; palezoic formations; geological features of Tennessee; Prof. Mitchell's new apparatus for accurately noting right ascension and declination; coast survey; relation of the chemical constitution of bodies, to sight; progress of the systems of meteorological observations; the Aborigines of Nicaragua; diluvial agencies of the earlier geological periods; zodiacal light; process of the separation of butter from cream; analysis of soil; habits of the whale, and so on.

From the above few titles, it will be easily inferred that the discussions, which were had upon the numerous subjects divided into sections, must have been, as they were, of the highest interest. Dr. Bache, in his address on Wednesday touching the objects, character, history, and prospects of the Association, stated that three hundred and thirty-three papers have thus far been before that body, and that of these, one hundred and seven were on physico-mathematics, ninety-three on mineralogy and zoology, and natural history, thirty-two on chemistry, and the rest on miscellaneous topics.

On Thursday, the Association accepted the hospitalities of the cities of Albany and Troy, and held their meeting at the later place, where Agassiz read a paper on a new type of alternate generation; Henry, one on phenomena bearing upon the electrical theory; LeConte, on the Indians of California; Pierce, on a problem in the doctrine of chances; Maury, on deep sea soundings, and Horsford, on the solidification of the rocks of Florida reefs. On returning to Albany, in the afternoon, papers were read in the chemical and mineralogical section.

On Friday, the Association selected Prof. Pierce, of Harvard College, President for the ensuing year, and fixed upon Cleveland as the place, and the third Wednesday of August, 1852, as the time of the next meeting. After this, discussions were had in four sections, and papers were read on the pendulum experiment of Foucault by Professors Caldwell and Norton, of Brown, Dana, of Yale, and Horsford, of Harvard, and on several other less interesting topics. A resolution was unanimously adopted, to urge the Legislature of New York to commence at once a geographical survey of the State.

On Saturday, a great amount of business was done. Among the papers read, were notes on the tides in the vicinity of Key West, by Prof. Bache; on the proper form of the mold-board of the plow, by Prof. Hackley; on the solidification of the rocks of the Florida Reef, by Prof. Horsford, and on the geological agency of the winds, by Lieut. Maury. After the election of about one hundred new members, the Association adjourned.

We shall take an early opportunity to refer particularly to some of the papers read before this learned body, as they embody facts and conclusions of great interest at this time. About one hundred were read during the six days.

BOSTON SOUTH BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

THIS body held its annual session, Sept. 10 and 11, with the Baptist church in Foxborough, of which the Rev. Silas Ripley is the pastor. The opening sermon was preached, according to appointment, by the Rev. Isaac Smith, of East Stoughton, from Philippians 3: 14—"*The high calling of God in Christ Jesus.*" It was, throughout, richly evangelical in sentiment, and breathed a truly gracious spirit.

The Association was organized by the election of Rev. Dr. Stow, as Moderator, Rev. George W. Bosworth, Clerk, Rev. Humphrey Richards, Assistant Clerk, and Daniel Sanderson, Esq., Treasurer. Rev. Wm. H. Shailer, who has for several years served faithfully as Clerk, declined a re-election, and a resolution was passed as a deserved tribute of gratitude for his past labors.

The letters from the churches indicated a good measure of external prosperity, but, almost without exception, acknowledged a deficiency of the life and power of godliness. The whole number reported as baptized during the year was only *ninety-seven*. The nett increase was less than forty.

In the afternoon of the first day, a very solemn and impressive discourse was preached by Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, of West Dedham, from the words, "*It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God.*" The Circular Letter, prepared by Rev. G. W. Bosworth, was a very timely and able production, and a vote was passed recommending to the pastors to read it to their churches.

The evening meeting was one of unusual interest. Foreign and Home Missions, and Ministerial Education were presented as parts of one great enterprise, and advocated with an ability and an earnestness which made a happy impression. Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. J. W. Parkhurst, G. W. Samson, T. D. Anderson, W. H. Shailer, G. W. Bosworth, H. Richards, and Hon. Heman Lincoln. The writer of this article can honestly say that he never retired from a meeting of the kind more deeply impressed with the fact that the different departments of Christian effort are vitally connected so as to make *one* common interest. The neglect of one is a detriment to the whole. Another conclusion was obvious, that we do not need agents from abroad to represent the claims of various societies. The addresses, on that evening, were far more interesting and effective than we ordinarily hear from strangers. *Let the home work be done by the men who are at home*, and numerous benefits will be the result.

On Thursday morning, the committee on the State of Religion, reported, through the chairman, Rev. W. H. Shailer. It was a well-prepared document, and led to a series of plain, but quite fraternal remarks. Resolutions of various kinds were then presented and adopted. The Hon. Heman Lincoln called attention to the Massachusetts Baptist Charitable Society, and commended its claims in a speech that touched many hearts. The Rev. Dr. Babcock, in a few well ordered remarks, exhibited the great work in which the American Sunday School Union is engaged.

The next session of the Association will be held with the Charles Street church in this city. The Rev. W. H. Shailer is to preach the sermon.

Much regret was expressed at the absence of the Rev. Dr. Sharp, who was journeying for the improvement of his health.

Every one present, it is believed, concurred with the Moderator, in his closing remarks, that the session had been distinguished by the spirit of the gospel.—He said that he had attended nineteen successive annual meetings, and did not remember one that, in all respects, equalled this in order and harmony. Not a note of friction had been heard; not an unkind word had been spoken. Every thing was kind, fraternal, Christian-like. So may it ever be, in every place, as the servants of Christ meet to advance that kingdom which is righteousness and peace.

BOSTON NORTH BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

THE third anniversary of this body was held on Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th inst., with the First Baptist Church in Charlestown. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Church, of this city, from John, 3: 7; "Ye must be born again." The discourse was a very able and lucid discussion of the necessity of the new birth. This doctrine was brought by the preacher into a distinguished prominence, both on account of its vital connections with this world and the world to come. Regeneration was shown to be the soul's aspiration, necessary to a healthy state of the powers, and the only antidote to sin and a sinful course. The preaching of it in all faithfulness and clearness, was represented as the only real and sufficient basis of social reforms; and the ministry were urged to be constantly faithful in its promulgation. We have attempted to give no analysis of the discourse, but merely to furnish the leading course of thought in it. It was delivered with great earnestness and force, and had passages of truly stirring eloquence. It was adapted to magnify evangelical truth above every thing else, and to impress those who are called to preach the gospel with the importance of fidelity in their work.

Rev. T. F. Caldicott, was chosen Moderator, Rev. W. C. Child, Clerk, and Rev. J. C. Stockbridge, Assistant Clerk. The letters from the churches did not indicate in the history of the last year, so much religious interest and prosperity, as in that of the preceding. The statistical information furnished is as follows: 28 churches, 24 pastors, 130 baptized, 142 added by letter, 8 restored, dismissed 235, erased 5, excluded 37, died 73. Total, 5186. During the year before, there were 378 baptized, making 248 more than the last year. The whole gain in membership has only been 8. This fact calls for deep humiliation before God, and should lead each Christian to examine his personal connection with such a result.

On Wednesday evening, Rev. Willard P. Upham, of the Cherokee Mission, delivered a very interesting address in which he gave a history of the Cherokees, including their removal by the United States, and their present condition. Rev. Mr. Parker of Cambridgeport, spoke likewise in behalf of Newton Theological Institution.

The Boston Baptist Bethel Church and the Bethesda Baptist Church, in Charlestown, were received into the Association. The hand of fellowship was given to the pastors of these churches by the Moderator.

In addition to the regular business of the Association on Thursday, addresses were made on various objects of benevolence by Rev. Drs. Tucker, of Illinois, and Babcock, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Messrs. Parkhurst, Stockbridge, Phineas Stow, and Caldicott. During the session of Thursday, an hour was spent in devotional exercises, and it was found to be good to mingle spirits in holy desire before the mercy-seat. Could such seasons more frequently be enjoyed at these annual gatherings of the churches, the result would be most happy.

The attendance was not so large as it would have been, had not the great Railroad Celebration occurred at the same time. Notwithstanding, the session was one of much interest and profit.

The Association adjourned to meet next year with the Baptist church in Woburn.

THE SALISBURY ASSOCIATION.

THE anniversary was held at Sutton, N. H., the 17th and 18th inst. The Tuesday afternoon and evening preceding, were devoted to the Sabbath School Convention, of which Rev. S. Cooke was President, and Rev. E. Worth Secretary. Rev. K. S. Hall presented an appropriate sermon, on the importance of forming early correct habits. Rev. S. S. Leighton read an essay on Promoting the Interests of Sabbath Schools, which presented very many valuable suggestions. A series of resolutions were adopted, which drew forth a spirited and profitable discussion. The returns from the schools showed quite an increase in numbers and interest over the preceding year.

Wednesday morning, after a season of prayer, Rev. K. S. Hall was chosen Moderator of the Association; Rev. J. W. Coburn, Clerk, and Bro. J. S. Brown, Treasurer. Rev. Edmund Worth preached the annual sermon, from Ps. 78: 2, 3, 4; in which he traced the history of the Baptist denomination from the apostles down to modern times. The letters from the churches gave no account of special revival; but many of them spoke of frequent instances of awakening and conversion; between twenty and thirty have been baptized; increase in the whole number, seventy. The reading of the letters was followed by a sermon from Rev. C. W. Flanders, on Making Light of Christ. In the evening, after a season of conference and prayer, Rev. T. H. Archibald preached, on the Manifestations of God in the Sanctuary. Thursday morning, after a season of prayer, the business was closed, and a sermon preached by Rev. J. Peacock, which was a solemn appeal to the unconverted. The meeting adjourned to hold its next session at Pittsfield.

The spirit manifested in the letters, and by the brethren in the devotional exercises, which occupied a considerable part of the time, seemed to give promise of better times; there appeared to be a deeper impression of the necessity of praying and laboring more directly for the salvation of souls. A spirit of devotion and brotherly love pervaded the three days' session till just its close; and not a discordant note would probably have been heard, had it not been for *foreign* interference. The committee on business presented a series of resolutions, commending the cause of peace; expressing sympathy for the slave, and prayer for his deliverance in his escape; in favor of the Theological School at New Hampton; of domestic, home and foreign missions, and the circulation of Bibles and religious periodicals; and recommending all proper efforts to hasten the day when all wars shall cease, the curse of slavery be removed, and the gospel light shine through the wide world. As there were conflicting voices on some of these points, and unpleasant and embittered feeling had often been produced among brethren, by forcing through resolutions to which all could not fully subscribe, the committee were desirous of presenting each topic, as *demanding* Christian action; but were willing to leave each person to mark out his own course of action, as conscience and duty should direct; thinking that more was gained on the whole, in securing a hearty and unanimous expression of the brethren, than to pass by a partial vote resolutions more denunciatory and severe. Accordingly the committee reported their resolutions, believing they would accomplish all that any such means could accomplish, and at the same time effect a unanimity of action. When the report was read, an individual belonging to another Association, rose and objected to the resolutions, because they were so general—did not take decided ground in favor of peace, and against slavery and the fugitive slave law; and then read several which he had prepared, denouncing the acts of government, &c., and then very *modestly* intimated his wish that they might take the place of those reported by the committee; but the report was adopted without any debate. The time had arrived for the closing sermon, but the labors of this foreign overseer must not end thus, and by some means his resolutions were passed into the hands of a member of the body, who moved that they be adopted; upon which they were referred to a committee. After sermon, the closing business was finished—the committee did not return to report—a motion was made to adjourn; but he who came to oversee the Association, contended that it was not parliamentary for a body to adjourn while there was unfinished business in the hands of a committee. Finally, the hour of adjournment having passed, the motion to adjourn was put and carried. After the closing remarks and prayer by the Moderator, it was contended it would be in order to reconsider the vote to adjourn; and, to gratify those who desired it, there was a general consent that the question should be tried; but the majority voted against reconsideration, and the scene closed.

You will excuse this lengthy report of what we have long experienced as a sore evil. In our own body we are brethren; and can meet and pray, and conduct our business, and separate as brethren; and feel that it is good thus to meet. But through foreign influence, our meetings have been rendered scenes of division and embittered feeling; and many of the brethren have felt, if they could not enjoy these privileges unmolested, they should remain at home. How long is endurance justifiable? How should you think, Messrs. Editors, a religious body must be affected, to have a professed minister come in from abroad, and, in no very Christian manner, charge the Moderator with being "*thick-headed*," "*and hearing all on one side*," &c. Where is the propriety or the right of one, not a member of the body, to throw himself between a constituted committee of the body, and urge the rejection of its report, to make room for the productions of his superior wisdom? Where is the moral or Christian right of such an one, uninvited and undesired, to occupy the time and violate the published rules of order of the Association?

The churches in Henniker, Warren, and I may say Hopkinton, are destitute of pastors; for Rev. K. S. Hall, who has labored faithfully in Hopkinton about six years, has accepted a call from the church at Lake Village. While Bro. Hall leaves a useful field, and an increasing congregation, and many warm friends, he also enters an inviting sphere of labor; the church and society at Lake Village have enlarged and nearly finished their house of worship, purchased a fine-toned bell, and are quite unanimous in the election of their new pastor. May their connection be long and prosperous! X.

WESTFIELD ASSOCIATION.

THIS body celebrated its 41st anniversary at Granville, commencing on the 3d inst. The annual sermon on this occasion was delivered by Rev. R. K. Bellamy, from the text, "Thy kingdom come!" the theme of the discourse being *the desirableness of the coming of Christ's kingdom.* The number of baptisms reported was 67, divided mainly as follows: Middlefield, 32; Springfield, First, 15; Chicopee, First, 8; Chesterfield, 6. The number of communicants reported last year was 2068, this year 2027, showing a loss of 41; but this is about balanced by the number dropped by one of the churches on revising their list of members. The First Chicopee and Westfield Central have remodelled their houses of worship, and the church at Middlefield are building a parsonage. Other churches report temporal prosperity.

THE THREE JUBILEE DAYS.

LAST week was a marked occasion to the good city of Boston. Finer weather could hardly have been vouchsafed. From Monday to Saturday, the city was the scene of preparation, bustle, gayety, and pleasant excitement. Distinguished visitors were here from various parts of the Republic, and from the cities and towns of Canada and adjoining Provinces. All the hotels were densely packed with human beings, and private hospitalities were abundant and sincere. The civil and military display, with that of the trades, professions, associations, and institutions of learning and beneficence, was such as probably was never witnessed before. Providence seemed to smile upon the Jubilee, and the thousands upon thousands of happy faces put on all the indications of heartfelt gratitude and unalloyed satisfaction. The city authorities, and the State authorities, with all their various intermediate auxiliaries, managed their respective parts most admirably. The incidents of the occasion, so far as they have come to light, are of the pleasurable kind almost universally. But few accidents have been made known, and on no similar occasion, it is safe to say, was there a more general absence from our streets, our places of amusement, and the great crowd, of the common vices or rarer crimes. It was in truth a jubilee rather to be repeated at proper intervals, than to be lost sight of in the depressing rush of business, or in the giddy whirl of less innocent excitements.

Of course, it will not be expected of us, in imitation of the daily press, to give the details of all that transpired during the three days. We shall only seek, therefore, to record the most striking occurrences.

On Monday, the note of preparation was sounded by the City Marshal, who took it upon himself to collect all the notorious "street-folk" that live under suspicion, and "show them up," for the information of the public, and the guidance of his police army. On Tuesday, some of the suspected were caught in *flagrante delicto*, showing the Marshal's foresight, and his knowledge of dark and suspicious characters. On this day, too, he reviewed his forces—being some five hundred strong—on the Common, and gave them their instructions for the ensuing three days. So far as we can learn, this timely business had a very good effect upon the miscreants, who generally take advantage of such public occasions to practice their depredations, as but little complaint has since been made by any of our citizens or by strangers.

WEDNESDAY.

This was the first of the jubilee days. The President of the United States, with the Secretaries of War and the Interior, left Newport on that morning, accompanied by the Legislative Reception Committee, and reached Dorchester a little before 11 A. M. There they were welcomed by a national salute, and the cheers of the people. Thence, in a barouche drawn by six beautiful greys, and escorted by the National Lancers—111 strong—and a large cavalcade, the distinguished guests passed through Roxbury, where they were welcomed by the city authorities and citizens. All along the route, the principal residences were tastefully decorated. On Boston Neck, they were cordially greeted by our authorities. Thence to the Revere House, they were escorted through crowds of people, and in the midst of splendidly decorated buildings, by two brigades, consisting of the Lancers, 5th regiment of artillery, 1st of infantry, and battalions of companies from Middlesex, Essex, Worcester, and Suffolk. The display all through was very fine. On the Neck, Mayor Bigelow welcomed the President and his Cabinet to the hospitalities of Boston. At the Revere House, the reception was every way pleasant. There Gov. Boutwell was introduced, and there the guests were joined by the Secretary of State. After a collation, the party proceeded to the State House, which was crowded, where the forms of welcome were gracefully tendered and received. Gov. Boutwell addressed the President in a very neat and appropriate speech; the President replied: and then the Secretaries of State, War, and the Interior. A review of the military on the Common, where thousands of delighted spectators were gathered, and a civic dinner at the Revere, closed the proceedings of the first day.

THURSDAY.

The striking feature of the second day was the steamboat regatta in the harbor. Six steamers went out, with the banners of the Republic and of England flying, and having on board 800, 800, 500, 500, 200, 200 respectively. The Revenue Cutters, Morris and Hamilton, having on board 150 persons each, also went out. All accounts agree in describing the excursion as quite imposing. We cannot stop to give the names of the distinguished strangers and citizens who took part in this excursion. They were very numerous. A collation was given on board of several boats by the city Government. Returning, the party landed at the Navy Yard, under a national salute, where the marines were drawn up to receive them. A hurried drive through the Yard, up Bunker Hill, and by the Monument, soon brought the party back to the Revere House. About 5 P. M., Lord Elgin and suite arrived, and were received at the Boston and Worcester station by the Mayor and members of the city Government, The speech of welcome by the Mayor, and of reply by his Lordship, were in excellent taste. They were then escorted by the Independent Cadets to their quarters at the Revere. The people lined the streets. At the Revere, President Fillmore and Lord Elgin were introduced to each other. In the evening, Mayor Bigelow gave a levee, as did also Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Samuel Eliot, Collector Greely and others, which these distinguished guests attended. A military ball at Union Hall, with a display of fireworks concluded the second gala day.

FRIDAY.

The third was the grand *show day* of the jubilee. The procession, which moved through the principal streets in ten divisions, has never, probably, been surpassed in splendor and appropriateness. It began to move a little before 11 A. M., and passed on to the Common about 2 P. M. The military show was superb, but, to our eyes, the civil display was by far the most striking. The *seventh* division consisted of the *trades*, and we are at a loss to imagine one that was not magnificently represented. Finer strains of music never greeted the ear then came from the numerous bands in the procession. The school children were out in force, and presented a most enchanting appearance. At the Pavilion on the Common, the banquet scene was grand in the extreme. The tent, 250 feet long by 150 wide, contained about a mile of tables, which held nearly 4000 plates. All inside was handsomely set off. The President left before the banquet was over, having first addressed the company in a brief speech. Parting speeches were also made by the Secretaries of War and the Interior. After the President's departure, speeches were made by Lord Elgin, Mayor Bigelow, Gov. Paine, of Vermont, Gov. Boutwell, Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Hon. Alexander Stuart, of Nova Scotia, Hon. Joseph Howe, Hon. Francis Hincks, of Lord Elgin's Cabinet, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., and others. The President was accompanied to Fall River by the Legislative Committee, whence he left immediately for New York. A fine display of fireworks in the evening brought the jubilee to a close. The next day, Lord Elgin and the numerous visitors from Canada, Nova Scotia, &c., departed for their homes. Thus pleasantly passed this best of all public occasions we have had in the city of Boston.

THE LATEST INDIAN TREATY.

BY the treaty just concluded by the U. S. Commissioner with the different tribes of Minnesota, if it should be ratified, we shall get not less than *thirty-five millions of acres* of land in a most salubrious and attractive section of the country. The Indians, to the number of six or eight thousand, are to have ten miles of country on each side of the Minnesota river, or on the St. Peters, as they prefer. As this tract is above the head of navigation, game and fish are said to be plenty, and the region to be well adapted to the wandering habits of the Indians. The particulars of the treaty, as given below, are from the Washington Republic:

"The first was with the See-see-toan and Wah-pay-toan bands of Dakotah or Sioux Indians. In consideration of ceding and relinquishing all their lands in the State of Iowa and in Minnesota, the United States Government agrees to pay them $1,665,000. Of this amount, $305,000 are appropriated for the settlement of the just affairs of the chiefs, subsistence of the Indians for the first year after removal to their new home, for manual labor schools, erection of mills, blacksmiths' shops, opening farms, fencing, breaking land, and for such other beneficial purposes as may be deemed most conducive to the happiness of the Indians.

The second treaty is with the Med-ay-wa-kai-toan and Wah-pay-koo-tay bands of Dakotah or Sioux Indians. To these, $1,410,000 are to be paid on the relinquishment of all their lands: and after specifying that $250,000 of this amount shall be expended for objects similar to those mentioned in the first treaty, the balance of the money, $1,160,000, and also that of the parties to the other treaty, $1,360,000, is to remain in trust with the United States, at five per cent. interest, certain sums to be paid annually for fifty years, commencing on the first of July, 1852, in full of principal and interest, for general agricultural improvements, civilization fund, educational purposes, purchase of goods and provisions, and money annuities. This will give per annum to the See-see-toan and Wah-pay-toan bands $68,000, and to the Med-ay-wa-kai-toan and Wah-pay-koo-tay bands $58,000, for these purposes."

RAILWAYS.

THE despotisms of Europe are beginning to catch the spirit of progress that is every where visible in the liberal governments around them. In Egypt, the Viceroy has made final arrangements for the construction of a railway between Cairo and Alexandria, a distance of 130 miles. A railway treaty has been concluded between Austria, Parma, Modena, and Tuscany, so as to connect the Mediterranean with the Adriatic. The Government of Spain have taken the initiative steps for a railway, 144 miles long, to have 20 cars of the first class, 27 of the second, and 40 of the third, and to be completed in three years at a cost of 220,000,000 reals. The first railway in Sweden is just finished. It is 75 miles long, and extends from the Lake of Dangbar to that of Yugen. An English engineer has gone to Norway to build the first railway in that country. It is to connect Copenhagen with Christiana, and will bring St. Petersburg three days nearer to London. It is well-known that the Emperor of Russia has been establishing railway communications on a very extensive scale.

The effect of railways upon the cities they pass through, or upon those they avoid, is well shown in a recent report of the Registrar General of England. The railway towns have greatly increased in population during the last ten years, while those which are not accessible to railways have decreased. For instance, 21 of the former towns have increased from a population of 747,540 to one of 890,272—or 142,732 in ten years, while the latter have fallen off nearly in proportion. America has more railways than all other nations.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

ATTEMPT TO ARREST FUGITIVE SLAVES—RIOT AND MURDER.

THE exciting topic for the past few days in this community, has been the riot occasioned by the attempt of a slaveholder to reclaim some of his fugitives, whom he had traced to a neighborhood called Christiana, in the vicinity of the city of Lancaster.

Mr. Edward Gorsuch, a citizen of Maryland, with a son and nephew and a few of his neighbors, accompanied by an officer, having learned that two of his slaves were in that neighborhood, proceeded thither on Thursday, 11th inst., for the purpose of reclaiming and conveying them back to Maryland. There are a large number of blacks settled in the vicinity, and it appears from subsequent developments, that they have banded together to defend one another and to prevent any of their number from being carried off.

A black man by the name of Williams, keeper of a tavern in this city, having got some word of the intention of Mr. Gorsuch and party, went up in the cars and gave the blacks at Christiana warning of their coming. A large number were consequently prepared with arms to resist the officers of the law, ready to respond to certain preconcerted signals and to concentrate at any spot where their aid might be desired.

When Mr. Gorsuch and his party approached the house where the fugitives were, early in the morning, the alarm was given, and five or six blacks ran up stairs and warned the officer not to enter. Here a parley ensued, the officer reading his warrant, and Mr. Gorsuch, who recognized the voice of one of his men, asking him to come down and surrender himself, as he was determined to take him home with him, and promising that if he would go quietly, he would look over the past. One of the negroes replied that if any was taken, it must be over the dead bodies of the rest. The officer, upon attempting to go up stairs, was repulsed by a pitchfork, and fired upon. He returned the fire. He then called upon two black men, who had come to aid him in making the arrest. They both refused. A horn was blown, and a large number of negroes, with guns and clubs, came rushing up to the scene of strife, from behind the fences and from neighboring huts. A volley was fired by the negroes, at a signal given, upon the capturing party, and old Mr. Gorsuch was killed on the spot, and his son and nephew were severely wounded.

The civil authorities, both of Lancaster county, and of this city, have been very busy since the affray, in making arrests. Some thirty or forty of the blacks, with two or three white men who are said to have urged them on, are in prison. Examinations have been held by the Coronor of Lancaster county, and by the U. S. Commissioner in this city, and a number have been bound over for trial for treason, and waging war, against the authorities of the United States. It has been a terrible tragedy, and is deeply regretted by all parties.

The slaves of Mr. Gorsuch have not been taken, though it is said that one of them was severely wounded in the affray.

It was reported that the abolitionists in the neighborhood, urged the negroes to defend themselves, and to shoot down the slave catchers. This is, however, indignantly denied by some of them, who protest that the advice that they uniformly gave, was to run rather than to resist. As the abolitionists of that neighborhood are generally Quakers, this is more probably the truth. Any attempt to resist the law by violence, ought to be deprecated as wrong and futile. The only safety for fugitive slaves, is to get out of this land of freedom, as rapidly as possible! Any attempt to resist by arms, the enforcement of the laws, must result in their own disadvantage and injury.

One of the most pitiful features connected with this transaction, is the attempts that have since been made by demagogues to make political capital out of it. One party charges the other with causing this state of things by their doctrines or measures. At any other time than the present—the State being now on the eve of a Gubernatorial election—such appeals as appear in our political papers would be undreamed of, or hooted as ridiculous. It is humiliating to notice the lengths to which men, ordinarily exhibiting good sense, may be driven by political furor and party frensy. The leaders of both parties manifest a strong desire to maintain and execute the laws, while at the same time there are not a few in both parties who doubt the wisdom and desire the repeal or modification of the fugitive slave law.

No true friend to the flying slaves, will counsel them to take arms in their hands and fight against their captors. If it were right, it is useless, and can only result in mischief. With their eye on the northern star, and their course as much as possible through the unpeopled woods, let them trust to the aids that nature and God, have given them—their own unshackled limbs. Many of those who publicly shout loudest for their recapture, would give them a cup of water and a crust of bread and a private word o goo d cheer on their journey. G.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

HOME WORK OF FOREIGN MISSIONS IN OHIO.—Rev. John Stevens, agent of the American Baptist Missionary Union in the West, has issued a pamphlet entitled, "The Home Work of Foreign Missions in Ohio, from May, 1843, to Oct. 1850." The Journal and Messenger gleams from the pamphlet the following results:

Number of Baptists in Ohio according to Minutes of 1850,		23,658
Number of churches, do. do.,		438
Grand total of the contributions for the year 1844,		$1,495 95
Do. do.	for 1845,	2,864 21
Do. do.	for 1846,	3,894 24
Do. do.	for 1847,	6,157 03
Do. do.	for 1848,	6,265 60
Do. do.	for 1849,	5,186 33
Do. do.	for 1850,	4,509 98

During, each of the years covered by the foregoing table, the whole number of contributing churches, the whole number of non-contributing churches, and the total number of churches is as follows, according to the list of churches as given in the minutes of Associations for the year preceding the year at the head of each column, except the last, which is from the minutes of 1850:

	'44.	'45.	'46.	'47.	'48.	'49.	'50.
Contributing churches,	85	90	189	174	188	182	147
Non-contributing churches,	318	347	262	286	263	267	291
Total number of churches,	403	437	451	460	451	449	438

The whole number of associated churches, returned by the minutes of 1850, that contributed during some one of the seven years covered by the table, is 320. The whole number that made no contributions during any of these years is 118. That is, more than one in every four of the now existing churches has made no foreign mission contribution during this whole period. The number of members in the 320 contributing churches is, by the minutes of 1850, 19,865, an average of sixty-two in each. The number of members in the one hundred and eighteen non-contributing churches, 3,793—an average of 32 in each. The whole number of the now existing churches that have been *constant* in their efforts to promote the cause of foreign missions, having made and *forwarded* their contributions in every one of the seven years now under review, is only twenty-three—only one to nineteen!

GERMAN COLPORTEUR IN BUFFALO.—Rev. Alex. Von Puttkammer, now acting as pastor of the German Baptist church, in Buffalo, and Colporteur Missionary of the Am. Baptist Publication Society, in his last quarterly report, writes:

"I send you my quarterly epistle with emotions better felt than expressed. We feel that the Lord is with us as a church and as a laborer, and I praise his holy name for what he has done for us. We had a glorious day, Sabbath before last; three joyful converts were baptized, and four received by letter. It was the first time that we have given the right hand of fellowship to so many at once. We felt as if we could say, "Lord it is enough." Oh, it does rejoice my heart that our blessed Saviour deigns to give his Holy Spirit sometimes, in copious effusions, to the poor of this world."

BAPTISMS IN MARYLAND.—The True Union learns from the missionaries of the Maryland Union Association accounts of the progress of the good work under their labors:

"Brother Boston has baptized lately three interesting persons at Wetipquin and Whitehaven; Brother Bradford was to have baptized five last Sabbath at Pitt's Creek, and fifteen more were inquiring "what must I do to be saved?" On the first Sabbath in August Brother Phillips baptized a gentleman at Cumberland, and writes in regard to it "we had a large congregation and a delightful season." Rev. A. Baush also baptized one at Eckhart Mines on the same day; and Rev. Dr. Fuller, one in this city, a gentleman who though deaf and dumb, had like Lydia, his "heart opened to attend to the things spoken" in the Gospel. Dr. F. also baptized two candidates on last Sabbath evening."

DESTITUTION OF ARKANSAS.—Rev. C. H. Bootright, one of the colporteur missionaries of the Am. Baptist Publication Society, presents, in a recent letter, several facts showing the religious destitution of that growing State. He writes:

"To-morrow I start northwest, forty miles, to assist in organizing about twenty brethren into a church. They say they have not heard a sermon preached since I visited them twelve months since. It is the northwest county of this State. I have recently organized a Sunday school in one of the churches visited, to whom I sold a library for that purpose."

The colporteurs of the Am. Bap. Publication Society are generally preachers, who are thus freed from the tillage of the ground for a subsistence, and are enabled to devote themselves to the work of saving souls. This is an important feature in the operations of the Society.

☞ We have been favored with accounts of the late anniversaries of the Warren, Wachusett, Franklin and Portsmouth Associations, the publication of which we regret to be obliged to defer to our next paper. The notice of the ordination at Medfield we are likewise under the necessity of postponing.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF JOHN CALVIN, THE GREAT REFORMER, translated from the German of Paul Henry, D. D., Minister and Seminary Inspector in Berlin. By Henry Stebbings, D. D., F. R. S., author of "The History of the Church and Reformation" in Saudeis Cyclopædia, History of the Church of Christ from the Diet of Augsburg, Lives of the Italian Poets, etc. In two volumes. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers, No. 285 Broadway.

We have delayed our notice of this work, till we have received the second volume, which enables us to speak with more confidence of its merits as a whole. We deem it one of the most valuable contributions to our literature. Every Christian, and especially every minister, will find his account in both reading and studying it. Whatever may be our views of Calvinism, it has been one of the fixed and controlling facts of history for hundreds of years, and in that point of view, if no other, is worthy of the earnest consideration of mankind. Augustine Calvin and Edwards as theologians are what Alexander, Cæsar and Napoleon are as warriors. They are "the first three" in this great battle of intellect, to which no others have ever "attained." In the experiences and reasonings of Augustine Christianity opened to a new world of thought and investigation, in which the gifted minds of every age have tried their strength, and where exercises have been performed from which moral and metaphysical science has gained more than from all other sources. From the fifth to the fifteenth century, the work of defending and enlarging the boundaries of what we call *Calvinism* remained where Augustine left it. Then Calvin arose, who for simple force of reasoning is greatly the superior of his master. And two centuries later, appeared in the wilds of New England a man far superior to both, in the *anthropological* branch of the subject. The power of Edwards begins where that of other men fails. He is mightiest where Augustine and Calvin were dark and confused; that is, in grafting the system into the tree of psychological and voluntary agency. His argument for Calvinism in his "careful and strict inquiry into the prevailing notions of the freedom of the will," has never been answered. It cannot be answered. Edwards cleared away the fog of Calvin, and his associate reformers about the will's being free to evil, and not free to good, and has introduced a flood of light upon topics connected with the subject, which has given them a new position in the world of thought.

Still, it is difficult to say which of the three is the greatest theologian—Augustine, Calvin or Edwards. They are all stars of the first magnitude in a constellation of luminaries, where the beam of each, though peculiar, is so blended as to produce a common effulgence, one perfect whole, one complete effect in the world of intellect. No three men ever wielded a greater influence by means of materials so unpromising, and so remote from the ordinary channels of thought and inquiry. Formidable as are the forces which have risen up against *Calvinism*, it has many centuries been one of the giant influences of the world. It is a system that enthrones God and abases man, that seeks for its reasons in faith and Scripture, and not in human feelings and views, and that makes all events, good and bad, alike dependent on the eternal purpose and present agency of Almighty God. It honors the justice of God in damnation as much as his mercy in salvation. His will is the great first cause and his glory the final end of all things.

Calvin would have been a giant in any age. Still his mighty influence is owing in part to the circumstances in which he lived. He stands at the fountain head of modern civilization. Currents of influence went off from him in all directions. The Presbyterianism of England, Scotland and America is a product of his intellect. The Puritanism of Cromwell's time was moulded by his plastic hand, probably, more than by that of any other individual. Cranmer owed much to Calvin, and the thirty-nine Articles at the basis of the British hierarchy show the traces of his mighty mind. John Knox was his pupil, and the Scotch kirk was modelled after that of Geneva. The Puritans of New England owed more to him than to any other man. Their religious legislation, sometimes nick-named the "blue laws," found its archetype in Geneva, where "a tire-woman was arrested in open day because she had adorned a bride with so much luxury;" where "a card player was put into the pillory with his pack of cards about his neck;" where adulterers were paraded through the streets by the common hangman, and where Richard Servetus was burnt for his heresy. Calvin was strictly *theocratic* in his views of government, and believed "the church ought not to give the mind over to the temporal power, but should practise a spiritual jurisdiction by the Word of God alone."

There are many passages in this work which are of great interest, some of which we hope to give in our columns on future occasions. Meantime we cordially commend the work to all who are interested in a history of characters, events, and facts more extended than can perhaps be grouped together in two volumes of 400 or 500 pages each. A well-executed engraving of Calvin is appended, and the mechanical execution of the work is good.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, from the Adoption of the Federal Constitution to the End of the 16th Congress. By Richard Hildreth. In three Volumes. Vol. 2. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.—New York: Harper & Brothers.

This volume takes the reader through a period of eleven years—from 1797 to 1808—an epoch of the highest interest in our political history. John Adams, the second President of the United States, had now been duly inaugurated. Washington had paid his respects to the new President, and retired to Mount Vernon, there to strengthen himself more and more in the affections of the people. One at this day can hardly realize the intensity of that implacable political malignity which could prompt a leading journal to say with deliberation, on Washington's retiring to private life—"The man who is the source of all the misfortunes of our country, is this day reduced to a level with his fellow citizens, and is no longer possessed of power to multiply evils upon the United States. If ever there was a period for rejoicing, this is the moment. Every heart in unison with the freedom and happiness of the people, ought to beat high with exultation that the name of Washington from this day ceases to give a currency to political iniquity and to legalized corruption. A new era is now opening upon us—an era which promises much to the people, for public measures must now stand upon their own merits, and nefarious projects can no longer be supported by a name. When a retrospect is taken of the Washingtonian administration for eight years, it is a subject of the greatest astonishment that a single individual should have conquered the principles of republicanism in an enlightened people just emerged from the gulf of despotism, and should have carried his designs against the public liberty so far as to have put in jeopardy its very existence. Such, however, are the facts, and, with these staring us in the face, this day ought to be a jubilee in the United States!" Yet such malignity, or prejudice if you please, did exist, and such calumnies were cast at the great and good man whose public services, in the most trying vicissitudes of our history, won for him the eminence of being known through all times as "The Father of his country."

But we must pass rapidly over the volume before us.—Like its predecessor, it is full of the nicest and most discriminating details—philosophically prosy, but statistically fresh and invigorating. The subjoined extracts show that when the author is disposed to be episodical, especially in personal narrative, he is exceedingly happy.

MATTHEW LYON.

It was at the opening of the fifth Congress that quite a debate sprung up in the House on voting an answer to the President's speech. The Senate had agreed upon one without much difficulty, fully responding to the executive declaration of a fixed purpose to persevere in the policy of the previous administration: and Vice President Jefferson, says the historian, thus found himself obliged to put his signature to a document to which his own sentiments by no means corresponded. Not so in the other branch. The address was debated there for two weeks, and finally agreed to, under important modifications, by a majority of 22. On the motion that the House wait upon the President with the address, Matthew Lyon, a new member from the Western District of Vermont, took occasion, to quote the author's words, "to make a display of his special democracy." That gentleman is then sketched:

An Irishman by birth, Lyon, then very young, had been brought to New York, some years previous to the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, as a redemptioner, and being sold to pay his passage, had been carried by his master to the new settlements in Vermont, of which, after serving out his time, he became himself a citizen. During the British invasion under Sir Guy Carleton, in 1776, he had acted as lieutenant of a company of militia stationed to guard an advanced post on Lake Champlain, and, with the other officers of the detachment, had been cashiered on a charge of cowardice and desertion, or, rather, of persuading the men to desert as an excuse for abandoning the post. Lyon, who had been sent to head quarters to report the abandonment, was treated with great indignity by Gates, pronounced a coward, and placed under a guard; but he always insisted that he had opposed the course taken by the other officers; and it is certain that, notwithstanding this previous disgrace, he served afterward, for a short time, during Burgoyne's invasion, as a commissary in the army. Being a man of energy and ingenuity, subsequently to the peace he had established iron works and other manufactures near the foot of Lake Champlain, had acquired property, had become a colonel of militia, and had married a daughter of Governor Chittenden, who, notwithstanding his official dignity, continued, according to the simple state of manners prevalent in Vermont, to follow his old vocation of a farmer and tavern-keeper. Self-conceited and impetuous, with the characteristic faults as well as virtues of his countrymen, Lyon entered with great zeal into politics, to advocate the ultra democratic side, of which he established a newspaper at Castleton, entitled "Scourge of Aristocracy and Depository of Important Political Truth," which he edited himself, and printed on paper manufactured, also by himself, from the bark of the bass wood, and with types of his own casting. By the help of this organ, after a very warm contest, he had been elected to Congress over several competitors.

Taking the present opportunity to make his debut, after a long speech denouncing and ridiculing the practice of waiting upon the President as anti-republican and slavish, and setting forth his own merits and services in the cause of democracy, he offered a motion that he, personally, should be excused from compliance with the standing order of the House in that respect. He had indeed been told—so he stated in his speech—that he might absent himself and no notice would be taken of it; but he professed great reverence for the standing rules and orders, and preferred to have express authority for his absence. This speech was not very agreeable to the rest of the opposition, over whose heads Lyon seemed disposed to exalt himself as a special Democrat. By the Federalists it was heard with contemptuous smiles. Dana, of Connecticut, after premising that for his part he was by no means specially desirous of the gentleman's company, and his belief that the President would as readily forego it, expressed a hope that the leave asked for would be unanimously granted, which it accordingly was. Such was the first introduction to the House, of one who subsequently became a political martyr, and who, during a membership of several years, often displayed a practical good sense hardly to have been expected from such a beginning.

WILLIAM COBBETT.

This singular genius is well described. During the Adams administration, the principal writers on the side of the opposition were recent immigrants from abroad. Among them was Thomas Callender, who had fled from Scotland to avoid prosecution for a political pamphlet, and become a Congress reporter for one of the Philadelphia papers. This man was one of the chief libellers of Washington. The administration, however, also had its defenders among foreigners resident here. One of the most conspicuous of these is sketched below:

In the afterward so celebrated William Cobbett they had found a formidable champion. After an eight years' tour of duty in the British army, commencing just at the close of the American war, and passed principally in New Brunswick, during which he had risen from the ranks to be sergeant major of his regiment, and had improved his leisure to acquire a familiar knowledge of the French and a complete mastery of the English tongue, together with no inconsiderable stock of general information, Cobbett had emigrated to America in 1792. Of ardent feelings and most determined spirit, he had, as is not uncommonly the case with young men of that character, a traditionary reverence for the institutions of his native country—a reverence proportioned, as he himself confessed at a later day, and as such feelings are very apt to be, to his ignorance of what those institutions practically were. His patriotism and his hatred of the French, which he had imbibed in the army, were inflamed instead of being cowed by the detestation of England and partiality for France which she found so prevalent in America; and under the influence of those feelings, he wrote and

published, in 1794, a bitter, satirical pamphlet on Priestley's emigration to America, and the demonstrations with which he had been welcomed at New York and Philadelphia.—This pamphlet was favorably received by the Federalists, and was followed up by several others principally relating to the British treaty, and published under the name of Peter Porcupine, in which some very sharp thrusts were made at the Democratic opposition. Such, in fact, was the success of these writings, that Cobbett resolved to adopt that profession of a popular political writer, for which nature had specially designed him. Having first set up a shop at Philadelphia for the publication and sale of his own writings—for he complained of having been a good deal fleeced by the printers and publishers for whom he had hitherto written—he commenced, simultaneously with Adams's administration, the publication of a daily paper, called Porcupine's Gazette, being the eighth daily paper then published in Philadelphia (a greater number than at present), and in which he handled the opposition with very little mercy. His pointed wit, cutting sarcasm, and free command of the plainest and most downright English, made him, indeed, a formidable adversary. But the ultra and uncompromising Toryism in which he gloried, and the entire freedom which he claimed and exercised in expressing his opinions, rendered him not less dangerous to the party he had espoused than to that which he opposed. Though publishing an American paper professedly in support of the administration, he did not profess to be any the less a Briton in his allegiance and his heart, and he came into collisions hardly more violent with Bache's Aurora than with the Minerva, the leading Federalist paper of New York, edited by Noah Webster, the afterward celebrated lexicographer. It was vainly attempted to silence him by threats of violence; he grew daily more formidable; to Monroe he showed no mercy; and perhaps it was the sting of some of his sharp squibs that had stimulated to the recent attack upon Hamilton.

We have room only for two or three extracts more. All of them will be read with interest, even where the author's political tendencies are strongly discoverable.

CHARACTER OF HAMILTON.

In Hamilton's death the Federalists and the country experienced a loss second only to that of Washington. Hamilton possessed the same rare and lofty qualities, the same just balance of soul, with less, indeed, of Washington's severe simplicity and awe-inspiring presence, but with more of warmth, variety, ornament and grace. If the Doric in architecture be taken as the symbol of Washington's character, Hamilton's belonged to the same grand style as developed in the Corinthian—if less impressive, more winning. If we add Jay for the Ionic, we have a trio not to be matched, in fact, not to be approached in our history, if, indeed, in any other. Of earth-born Titans, as terrible as great, now angels, and now toads and serpents, there are everywhere enough. Of the serene and benign sons of the celestial gods, how few at any time have walked the earth!

JOEL BARLOW.

Joel Barlow, whose republican dreams had received a severe check in the elevation of Bonaparte to an imperial throne, returned to America about the same time with Livingston. He had left Connecticut some fifteen years before, a poor adventurer, but now brought back with him an ample fortune, acquired by commercial speculations. Barlow's reception in New England was exceedingly cool. Having paid a visit to Boston, the newspapers there republished his famous fourth-of-July song of "The Guillotine," and they also threw in his teeth his discipleship of Paine, whom, indeed, he had assisted in publishing the first part of his "Age of Reason," besides himself having translated and published Volney's "Ruins of Empires." Having established himself in a magnificent residence in the District of Columbia, Barlow presently put forth, with a splendor of typography hitherto unknown in America, and in a new and enlarged edition, under the title of the "Columbiad," his "Vision of Columbus," originally published before his embarkation for France. It is, however, on his vigorous prose that Barlow's claims as a writer must principally rest.

DOWNFALL OF THE FEDERALISTS.

The Federal party, never strong, expired at last by reason of that exhaustion, the natural result, by the laws of reaction, of extraordinary efforts to arouse and prepare the country to resist the aggressions of France. The party for a moment rose majestic, as if with new strength, trampling under foot those who hesitated to vindicate their country's honor and independence. But this very effort exhausted and destroyed it. It was in vain that Adams sought to avert the effect by renewing, at the earliest possible moment consistent with the honor of the country, pacific relations with France. The force of the party had been expended in the desperate effort to repel French insolence, and there was not vitality enough left effectually to resist the opponents, who rose dexterously out of the dust in which they had been trodden, and, as if refreshed by the humiliation, renewed the contest with new vigor.

But, though the Federal party thus fell never to rise again, it left behind it permanent monuments. The whole machinery of the Federal government, as it now operates, must be considered the work of that party. With every individual part of that machinery, as those parts were successively put into operation, the opposition, first as anti-Federalists, then as Republicans, and then as Democrats—for so the more ultra began now to call themselves—had found most critical and pertinacious fault. We shall soon see how themselves in power, notwithstanding all their former criticisms, they at once adopted, without essential change, the greater part of this very machinery, and how they were ultimately driven again to restore, with hardly an exception, all those portions of it with which, in conformity to their own theories, they had attempted at first to dispense; testimony as irrefragable as it was reluctant, that however the so-called Republican leaders might excel the Federalists in the arts of popularity, the best thing they could do, in the constructive part of politics, was humbly to copy the models they had once calumniated.

AM. SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

To the Baptist Churches and Associations:

DEAR BRETHREN,—Permit me to offer an earnest appeal to your efficient liberality, in behalf of the above named institution.

The immense increase of foreign immigrant families among us, and the entire destitution of religious instruction among the sparsely settled and frontier population of our country, seem to demand, at this crisis, a union of all good men and women, in the blessed work of gathering the neglected children and youth into Sabbath schools. For obvious reasons much more success may be hoped for in a *union* effort than by separate denominational action.

So fully convinced are our Congregational brethren of this, (after trying the other course for some time) that the offerings from a few of their congregations in Massachusetts, in a single month, as just acknowledged, amount to more than nine hundred dollars for this blessed cause. Will not our churches and Sabbath schools, emulate so good an example? I rejoice to say that all whom I have had time to appeal to personally, have evinced a cordial willingness to co-operate more fully than hitherto. The Salem and Lowell Associations are supporting a good man in Lowell to give himself entirely to this work, with the most cordial approval of our home missionaries in that State; and it is hoped that other Associations will do likewise.

How indispensable the work of the schools in preparing the way for all the other processes of home evangelization! Bible distribution and tract colportage are not adapted *to begin* this work, where a large share of the families, both parents and children, are unable to read. These schools will fit some of all such families intelligently to welcome good books. So, too, if we would have Bible-reading hearers for our missionaries, we must plant, as early as possible, such schools among the destitute.

The scores of thousands of such children gathered into these nurseries of Christian nurture every year by the Union, provided with requisite books, and trained in the way they should go, and many of them converted to God, are the best enforcement of this appeal. Will you not aid this work? Do not wait for an agent to call on you, but make up your offering for a ten dollar or five dollar library, or send in thirty dollars to make your pastor or Sabbath school superintendent a life-member of the Union, which will at the same time provide means for maintaining a faithful, laborious Sabbath school missionary *for a month*, to gather half a dozen or more schools in the wilderness, organize and supply them, so as to make them permanent sources of good. Send donations to the Depository of Am. S. S. Union, 9 Cornhill, Boston, that the blessing of those ready to perish may come upon you!

In behalf of the needy, RUFUS BABCOCK,
Associate of A. S. S. Union.

Boston, Sept. 16, 1851.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE friend of India, in a recent article on the Mission Educational establishments in that country, embodies a fact in the following interrogatory, that is not generally appreciated. "Who, for instance, would suppose for a moment that the number of students to be educated in the Institution we now allude to, is equal to half that of the University of Cambridge; or that the number of youths receiving instruction in the colleges of Calcutta and its neighborhood, is greater than that of all the universities and colleges in England put together? Year after year, they are sending into the bosom of native society, thousands of young men who, though they may not have much in common with Christianity, have utterly abnegated the superstitions of their forefathers."

The late Educational Convention at Marietta, Georgia, adopted resolutions in favor of a general system of common schools, and of dividing the State into districts for the purpose. It also recommended the establishment of a Bureau of Education, and the appointment of a State Superintendent. It expresses a conviction that "a large and increasing number of children are growing up destitute of this education, and that such is the particular character of the population, that unless provision is made by the Legislature, this desirable object will never be secured."

The Wesleyans of England have completed their Normal School buildings in London, which are of sufficient size to accommodate nine hundred pupils, one hundred of whom are to serve therein, and prepare themselves for teaching. Every room is lighted with gas, and supplied with water by means of pipes. This is said to be the only school of the kind in England.

The editor of the Southern Literary Messenger, in an address before Washington College, Va., states that, in one hundred and seven of the one hundred and twenty counties of that State, there are thirty thousand poor white children over five years of age without any means of instruction and over seventy thousand adult whites who cannot read or write.

The Hawaiian government has lately passed several laws to promote education in the Sandwich Islands. One sets apart the proceeds of certain lands, and another imposes a general tax, for this purpose. A fine of one dollar is exacted of every child who absents himself from school, and one of *five* dollars if the absence is the parents' fault. School districts are now formed all over the islands.

MINISTERS AND CHURCHES.

☞ WE have been requested to call the attention of churches and members of the Boston North Association to the observance of the Friday preceding the first Sabbath in October, which has been appointed to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer.

We are pleased to learn that Rev. Wm. F. Stubbert, late of South Abington, has accepted a unanimous call from the Baptist church and society at Malden to become their pastor, and has entered upon the duties of his office.

Rev. L. Mayo has taken the pastoral charge of the Baptist church in North Haven, Me.

The Baptist church and society in Westborough, Mass., have remodelled and improved their house of worship. They have now a very neat and pleasant sanctuary.

Rev. A. Case has engaged in labor as pastor of the Baptist church in Berlin, Wisconsin.

Rev. Charles Ayer, late of Newton Theological Institution, was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in Turner, Me. on the 9th inst. Sermon by Rev. T. F. Caldicott of Charlestown.

Mr. George G. Fairbanks was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in Medfield, Sept. 9th.

POLITICAL.

IN California, the two great parties are holding conventions in the different counties to nominate legislators, &c., and the four candidates for Congress are *stumping* the State. The project of dividing the State is yet agitated. The candidates for Governor are John Bigler, Democratic, and P. B. Reading, Whig; for Congress, Joseph W. McCorkle and Edward C. Marshall, Democratic, and B. F. Moore and E. I. C. Hewen, Whig.

The Democrats of this State, both Free Soil and Hunker branches, have held their State Convention at Worcester, and, after a warm and bitter contest, agreed, or are said to have agreed, upon a compromise, and then nominated by acclamation Governor Boutwell and Lieut. Governor Cushman for re-election. Upwards of 1,100 delegates were present.

The election in Vermont has resulted in the triumph of the Whigs over their Democratic and Free Soil opponents. Williams, Whig, has a popular majority over all for Governor, and is elected. The Legislature is Whig in both branches.

The official vote of Indiana elects to Congress James Lockhart, C. L. Dunham, J. L. Robinson, T. A. Hendricks, W. A. Gorman, I. G. Davis, D. Mace, G. N. Fitch, Democrats, and S. W. Parker, and Samuel Brenton, Whigs. The popular vote as shown by the district vote, is 78,939 Democratic, and 69,532 Whig.

Hon. John B. Kerr, American Charge to Nicaragua, arrived at Granada on the 9th ult., where he was warmly received, and left soon after for Leon to present his credentials.

The Free Soilers of Ohio held their State Convention on the 21st ult., and nominated for Governor, Samuel Lewis; Lieut. Governor, Nicholas Spindler; Secretary of State, H. W. King; Treasurer A. A. Bliss; Auditor, John Woods; Attorney General, W. A. Rogers; Judges of Supreme Court, J. Brinkerhoff, S. J. Andrews, R. P. Ranney, B. Storer, and W. B. Caldwell.

The Free Soil State Convention has met at Worcester since our last, Hon. Horace Mann in the chair, and nominated unanimously Hon. John G. Paltrey, for Governor, and Hon. Amasa Walker, for Lieut. Governor. Like the Whig and Democratic Conventions, this was very fully attended—about one thousand delegates being present. The excited antagonism of the three parties, with a prospect of another coalition in the Legislature, renders the fall contest one of extraordinary interest.

The Liberty party held its national Convention at Buffalo on the 17th, William L. Chaplain, President, and nominated Gerrit Smith, for the Presidency, and Charles Durkee, of Wisconsin, for the Vice Presidency.

Hon. Walter Forward, of Pa., for sometime past American Charge d'Affairs to Denmark, has been recalled by the President at his own request.

The Temperance Reformers of this State will hold a Convention at Worcester next week, to discuss questions relating to legislative remedies against intemperance.

The Whig and Democratic State Conventions have been held in New York, and all parties in the Empire State are now hard at work on the fall contest for State officers.

Gen. Quitman, the secession candidate for Governor of Mississippi, has withdrawn from the contest, in consequence, it is said, of the large union majority indicated by the recent votes of the people in that State, and Hon. Jefferson Davis, U. S. Senator, less sensitive to defeat, has taken the "forlorn hope" candidacy.

Hon. Frederick Whittlesey, formerly U. S. Senator, died at Rochester, N. Y., on the 19th inst.

A Convention of Free Soilers, of New Hampshire, including the Democrats who adhered to the nomination of John Atwood for Governor, has been called by a Committee of members of the last Legislature, to be held at Manchester, on the 30th of October.

Hon. Don Alonzo J. Upham, formerly of Delaware, and a journeyman printer, has been nominated for Governor, of Wisconsin, by the Democrats.

FOREIGN.

WE have our London papers of the 6th inst.

The Emperor of Austria has just promulgated two decrees, abolishing every form of constitutional government, and declaring himself absolute, and his ministry responsible only to him. The public excitement was intense at Vienna. Prince Metternich was expected there hourly.

A socialist revolution has been detected in France, and about one hundred and twenty-five persons have been arrested charged as conspirators against the government.

It is about settled that the Prince of Joinville will run for the Presidency of France.

Rome has again been thrown into great consternation by the doings of the police, who, as is supposed, under the Pope's sanction, broke into, and searched minutely, the chambers of Signor Alezandroni, a superior official of State. An attempt has also been made to assassinate Signor Dandilli, a director of the police.

Gold is said to have been discovered largely in New South Wales.

The great yacht race, between the America and the Titania, came off on the 28th ult. The distance was 40 miles out and 40 miles home. They started at 11 o'clock, and at 5 o'clock the America hove in sight on her return, distancing her competitor at the close of the race about 5 miles. The contest created the greatest excitement, and the victory of the America appears to have generally established her claim for superiority over the English yachts. She damaged her keel the day preceding the match, and had to be docked and repaired at Portsmouth.

The London Times says: "The yacht America is all the talk in England. She is the subject of general praise, and bears away laurels from vessels the construction of which cost thousands of pounds; and has elicited the national pride and personal feeling of all Englishmen."

The yacht America, which beat all her British competitors, thereby extorting the testimony of English journals to our superior mode of ship-building, has been sold for $35,000 according to one account, and $25,000 according to another.

Queen Victoria is now in the Highlands of Scotland.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have become converts to Protestantism.

PAUPERISM IN BELGIUM.—People in this country will be surprised to learn that pauperism in Belgium, so noted for its agricultural and manufacturing capital, is but little inferior to that in Ireland. Yet, from certain facts given by one of our exchanges, such would appear to be the case. Out of 890,566 families, being an average of five to a family, 437,239 occupy but one or two rooms. To render these poorer classes—being about one half the nation—almost hopeless of improving their condition, there is a standing army of 90,000 men, with a reserve of as many more for whom large numbers of high officers are kept under constant pay; and this force costs about $5,000,000 a year. On the public debt, there is an annual interest of $7,000,000. These are grievous burthens for so many hundred thousands to bear, and they ought to make every lover of his race pray for the speedy establishment of peace principles and measures throughout the world.

NEW YORK POLICE.—The chief of police of the city of New York has made his report for the quarter ending the 30th of June. During that time, 9,807 persons were arrested for various crimes and misdemeanors—2990 in April, 3251 in May, and 3566 in June. Of these, 2,165 were for intoxication, 1708 for that and disorderly conduct, and 1291 for assault and battery. In the same time, 12,402 persons were lodged at the different station houses, and 1300 lost children were restored. There are 6003 places in the city where spirituous liquors are sold, of which 4488 are licensed, and 1595 are not. The number of these places open on Sunday is 4185. The total police force is 936—803 policemen, 76 sergeants, 38 assistant captains, and 19 captains. There are 34 fire-engines, having 14,300 feet of hose, and 1408 men when the complement is full, and 49 hose-carts, with 58,500 feet of hose, and 1,125 men, and 85 hooks, 40 ladders, with 240 men. The whole length of hose in the department is 72,800 feet, and the whole number of men 2,172.

LIQUOR IN MAINE.—The new law continues to work admirably. Since our last reference to it, a great number of casks of liquor have been seized, and emptied into the docks and gutters. So thorough is the work in Augusta, that it is said every grog shop and liquor store has been closed to the traffic, and that the purchase of a drop of the poison is impossible. The Herald of Gospel Liberty has the following highly encouraging remarks upon the operation of the law:

It has been necessary to bring actions in but very few cases, the dealers having ceased their traffic on notification, and sent their liquors back to Boston. They generally submit to it with very good grace. The hotel keepers, many of them, say they are glad to quit if others do the same; they always disliked the business and sold only because it was necessary, while others sold, in order to secure their proportion of the custom. The result is, drunkenness and crime have decreased. In Bangor, during the week before the enforcement of the law, there were twenty-eight put in the watch-house; at the end of five days of the succeeding week there had been *not one*. It is facetiously reported that Bangor has no more use for a watch house and it is offered for rent! Men who used to be drunken and ragged, and spend their Sabbaths in carousals, not being able to obtain liquor are already well dressed and at meeting on the Sabbath. So far it works well; and if it is enforced throughout the State the result cannot fail to be most beneficial.

The promptness with which men of influence, who have never taken sides in legal action heretofore, and from whom no help was anticipated, have come up to aid in the execution of the law, is most hopeful and encouraging. All say it is right; and it would seem that the law had made itself friends. Truly, the friends of temperance have great cause for gratitude.

STEAM TO BE SUPERSEDED.—Great stories are told in the Cincinnati papers of the discovery of a new motive power—carbonic acid gas—which can be obtained to any amount at a mere nominal cost. A German mechanic, by the name of Salomon, is the reputed discoverer. Should it have none of the ups and downs of Payne's light, and turn out to be, as alleged, demonstrably practicable, steam may as well be preparing itself to retire before the new power, as the red man retires before his white superior. We give the following account:

"The motive power is obtained by the generation and expansion, by heat, of carbonic acid gas. Common whiting, sulphuric acid, and water, are used in generating this gas, and the "boiler" in which these components are held, is similar in shape and size to a common bombshell. A small furnace, about the size of one of Dodd's Parodi hats, with a handful of ignited charcoal, furnishes the requisite heat for propelling this engine of twenty-five horse power. The relative power of steam and carbonic acid gas, is thus stated:

Water at the boiling point gives a pressure of 15 pounds to the square inch. With the addition of thirty degrees of heat, the power is double, giving 30 pounds—and so on, doubling with every addition of thirty degrees of heat, until we have 3840 pounds under a heat of 452 degrees—a heat which no engine can endure. But with the carbon, 20 degrees of heat above the boiling point, give 1080; 40 degrees gives 2160 pounds; 80 degrees gives 4320 pounds; that is, 480 pounds greater power with this gas, than 452 degrees of heat give by converting water into steam!

Not only does this invention multiply power almost indefinitely, but it reduces the expense to a mere nominal amount. The item of fuel for a first class steamer, between Cincinnati and New Orleans, going and returning, is between $1,000 and $1,200; whereas $5 will furnish the material for propelling the boat the same distance by carbon. Attached to the new engine is also an apparatus for condensing the gas after it has passed through the cylinders, and returning it again to the starting place, thus using it over and over, and allowing none to escape.

While the engine was in operation on Monday, it lifted a weight of 12,000 pounds up to the distance of five feet perpendicular, five times every minute. The weight was put on by way of experiment, and does by no means indicate the full power of the engine.

SHOWER OF FLESH.—A California paper gives the following account of a shower of meat which is said to have fallen at the army station, near Benicia, on the 20th ult:

It was first observed by Major Allen, who was struck by one of the falling pieces. The shower lasted two or three minutes. The pieces were from the size of a pigeon's egg up to that of an orange—the heaviest perhaps weighing three ounces. No birds were visible in the air at the time. Specimens of this meat, which is apparently beef, were preserved by Major Allen and the Surgeon of the Post. A piece that was examined three hours after it fell showed a portion of a small blood vessel, some of the sheath of a muscle and muscular fibre. It was slightly tainted. The ground on which the shower fell was about three hundred yards long and eighty wide, and the entire amount of meat between two and a half and five bushels in bulk. No pieces of bone were found. A strong wind from the west was blowing at the time and the skies were clear. This is the third occurrence of the kind on record in the last six years.

☞ It is a somewhat curious fact that the architect of the British Houses of Parliament,—Samuel M. Peto, Esq., M. P., and the architect of the enlargement of the Capitol of the United States—T. U. Watts, Esq., are both members of Baptist churches.

DOCTORATES INCREASING.—A contemporary says the colleges in the United States this year, have conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on forty-seven clergymen. At this ratio, Doctorates must be rapidly on the increase.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The murder of Dr. Chamberlin, President of Oakland College, in Mississippi, has already been briefly reported by telegraph. The New Orleans papers of the 11th inst. give the following particulars:

It is said that Brisco went to the College, inquired for Rev. Mr. Chamberlin, who came out, when he was assaulted by Brisco, with the sword from a cane, and killed. The murderer immediately fled, but was so hotly pursued that he robbed the gallows of its just dues by cutting his throat from ear to ear; in this condition he was found on the morning of the 6th on the public road, and died in a few minutes after the pursuing party reached him. It is said that the difficulty originated from political matters, by which that State is at present so much excited.

A COMPLIMENT FROM VIRGINIA.—An excursion party of Virginians visited this city, to attend the recent celebration, see the sights, &c. A Richmond editor, in noticing the party, says:

"It may justly be doubted whether any society that ever existed upon the face of the globe has improved its natural advantages so thoroughly as the people, not of Boston alone, but of all Massachusetts. Let any man go there, if he wishes to learn what industry, perseverance and public spirit can effect."

"He will see there things that he will remember to the latest day of his life; things that every American ought to see; things that we hope many of our own citizens will take advantage of this opportunity to see."

CURIOUS STATISTICS.—On Saturday, a week or two since, Marshal Tukey and his force took account of the number of persons who arrived at and departed from the city proper, between half-past 6 A. M. and half past 7 P. M., a period of 13 hours. They ascertained that during this period, the number of arrivals, by trains, vehicles, ferries, vessels and on foot, was 43,080, and the number which left the city during the same time 43,494—making in all 86,574 arrivals and departures in one day. Among the arrivals were 116 passenger railroad trains, with 1132 cars and 11,963 passengers; 39 freight trains, with 1138 cars and 308 passengers; 6626 vehicles, not including those that came from East or South Boston; persons on foot, 14,310. During the same day, the travel in Washington street was as follows:

Persons on foot,		40,950
" in vehicles,		12,736
horseback,		92
Number of 1 horse vehicles,		2,640
" 2 do.	do.	1,699
" 3 do.	do.	18
" 4 do.	do.	19

DEATH OF THE REV. THOMAS H. GALLAUDET, L. L. D.—This gentleman, so long and so favorably known as the friend of the deaf mute, died Wednesday, at his residence in the city of Hartford. Mr. Gallaudet was the first principal or presiding officer of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in Hartford, and was connected with the Institution, as a manager, up to the time of his death. In the year 1815 he went to Europe, to gain information of the methods there adopted for the instruction of this unfortunate class, in whom he took such lively interest. He remained abroad until the year 1817, when he returned to this city, bringing with him the celebrated Mr. Clerc. Mr. Gallaudet remained at the head of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb until 1830, when he accepted the office of Chaplain in the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford, which office he enjoyed at the time of his decease. Mr. Gallaudet was the author of many valuable books for the young.—*N. Y. Commercial Adv.*

EXTENSIVE TIMBER FIRES IN MAINE.—Extensive fires have been raging for a fortnight, south and west of Lubec, as far as Mt. Desert, a distance of 90 miles. Cutler Mill Dam Company, at Cutler, whose timber is estimated worth $130,000, is swept clean, also four thousand acres belonging to John Balch, ship builder, at Prescott. It was with difficulty he saved ships on the stocks. His loss is about $14,000. In Perry several farmers have lost all their timber. Deer Island was also swept of all the timber.

NO SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—It is pleasant to record the fact that there were no serious accidents during the Jubilee last week. This is almost miraculous, in consideration that the streets were overcrowded, which always increases the chances for casualties. The behaviour of our citizens was most orderly, few being rowdyly disposed, and scarcely any noticably inebriated.

During the thunder shower of Friday afternoon a grist mill in Washington, Vt., was struck by lightning and a man named William Cook, who was employed in the building instantly killed. A house belonging to Mr. Poor, in Berlin, was also struck, and burnt to the ground, together with the adjoining barn and its contents.

A tailor of Gotha, Germany, has invented, with the assistance of a chemist, a new process by which clothes are made without sewing, the pieces being joined by a species of glue or paste.

Mrs. Gaynor, who caused the death of Ryan at Albany, by accidentally throwing a stick of wood out of the window, has been found guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and sentenced to six months in the penitentiary.

The steam mill of Shaw & Merrill, furniture manufacturers in Bangor, was burnt Monday evening. Loss $2000—insured $1,200. The two upper stories were occupied by Ladd & Coleath as a door and sash factory. Loss $2000—insured for $1,600. The building was owned by Dr. James B. Fiske, and probably insured.

During the year 1850, there were 53 steamboats lost upon the western waters, and 117 serious accidents occurred, as follows:—33 boats sunk; 14 burned; 6 destroyed by explosion; 64 seriously injured. Over seven hundred persons lost their lives and property to the amount of $1,500,000 was sacrificed.

Margaret Connelly, the notorious companion of "Bristol Bill," and one of the prominent characters in the New York Drury drama, died Monday evening at the House of Correction.

The house of James Cartwright, in Newburyport, with adjacent buildings, was destroyed by fire Saturday morning. No insurance.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 17th inst., by Rev. Dr. Neale, Mr. J. Bently Hoogs to Miss M. Louisa Kilton; 18th inst., Mr. Wm. Bryant, of Tewksbury, to Miss Eunice Dustin, of Lowell; 16th, Mr. Hiram Spinney, of Gloucester, to Miss Alice Nickerson, of Hingham.

At Jamaica, by Rev. Dr. Stow, Mr. Francis A. Rutherford to Miss Elmira, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel B. Colby; Mr. George Smith to Miss Maria Major.

In this city, 3d inst., by Rev. J. Banvard, Mr. Cyrus O. Kingsbury, of Roxbury, to Miss Elizabeth E. Genthner, of Boston; 11th inst., Mr. James T. Willson to Miss Sarah Ann Painton.

In this city, 18th inst., by Rev. Thomas ..., Mr. Gilman L. Williams to Miss Mary C. Beckford; 20th inst., Mr. John Talbot to Miss Ellen T. Rork.

In Cambridge, 18th inst., by Rev. J. W. Parker, Mr. Luke Tay, of Woburn, to Miss Lorinda P. Bowman, of C.

In Beverly, 10th inst., by Rev. C. W. Reding, Mr. Benjamin A. Ingersoll to Miss Eliza Maclean, both of Wenham.

In Sharon, 11th inst., by Rev. Alfred Colburn, Mr. Henry Carpenter to Miss Ruth Blackman.

In Lowell, by Rev. Sereno Howe, Mr. Harper W. Quimby to Miss Eunice H. Stone.

In Athol, by Rev. Geo. Mathews, Mr. Milton Whitney to Miss Harriet C. Osburn; Mr. Daniel P. Osburn, of Athol, to Miss Esther P. Whitcomb, of Richmond, N. H.

In Millbury, 9th inst., by Rev. S. J. Bronson, Mr. Thomas Tift, Jr., to Miss Elizabeth N. Parker, of Coventry, N. Y.

In Braintree, by Rev. Mr. Dwyer, Mr. Richard H. Cox, of Randolph, to Miss Eliza Ann Nightingale, of B.

In Shrewsbury, Mr. Wm. Hawker to Miss Harriet H. M. Davis; Mr. W. H. Ainsworth, of Albany, N. Y., to Miss Frances A. C., daughter of John Downs, Esq., of Cambridge, Ms.

In North Adams, 10th inst., by Rev. Horace T. Love, Mr. Nathan Day, of Boston, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Oliver Arnold, Esq., of N. A.

In East Dennis, 18th inst., by Rev. N. Chapman, Capt. David S. Chapman, son of the officiating clergyman, to Miss Sally E., only daughter of the late Capt. Daniel Sears, of E. D.

In Weston, N. J., 10th inst., by Rev. George P. Nice, Mr. Wm. A. Holland, of Boston, to Miss Rebecca W., daughter of Isaac Howell, of W.

DEATHS.

In this city, 18th inst., Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Aaron and Theodora Paffer, 17.

In West Cambridge, 19th inst., George Frederick, only son of George S. and Rebecca J. Teele, 1 year and 3 mos.

In Charlestown, 15th inst., George Leander, son of Edward and Augusta Maria Young, 7 mos.

At Jamaica Plain, 7th inst., Charles Edward, son of Wm. and Eliza Casen, 15.

In South Reading, 20th inst., Mary F. Floyd, 20.

In Beverly, 7th inst., Mr. James Prowt, 30; Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Charles Woodbury, 4.

In Lynnfield, 13th inst., Mrs. Ruth H., wife of Oliver Swain, 60.

In Millbury, 1st inst., Mr. John C. Parker, 29.

In Clinton, 13th inst., Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Rev. Albert F. and Mrs. Lucy A. Denison, 15 weeks. We buried her in sorrow but in hope.

In Spencer, 23d ult., Miss Lucy Hapgood, of Shrewsbury, 85.

In Medford, 7th inst., Mr. EDMUND HAY, formerly of Boston, 89. The deceased was among the first that were baptized on the opening of the Federal Street Baptist church for public worship and continued his membership with them until his removal to Medford in 1849. His life bore testimony to the excellency and power of the religion of Jesus, and toward its close he frequently exclaimed, Lord what wait I for, my hope is in thee. He lived to an age beyond that which is allotted to man, universally esteemed by those who knew him in his church and business relations, and having lived an exemplary life, he died a peaceful death, in the hope, and to him assurance of a happy immortality beyond the grave.

In Wabash, Indiana, of consumption, 9th ult., Mrs. ELIZA S. LITTLEFIELD. She was born in Parsonsfield, Me., where her mother now resides. She was educated at New Hampton Female Seminary, N. H., where she graduated in 1848, and in the autumn of the same year came out West under the direction of the Board of National Popular Education, and located at this place.

At the close of her last spring term she had engaged to take charge of a Female Seminary at Middlebury, Elkhart Co., Ind., as Principal, for which she was well qualified. To this new field of labor, she looked forward with bright anticipations as one of more extended usefulness. But God's ways were not hers. The insidious disease of which she died had laid fast hold of the pillars of life and her vigorous frame bowed beneath its power. As a scholar she was thorough. As a teacher indefatigable. As a friend true and faithful. As a Christian consistent and devoted. She lived to do good and it required not a prophet's ken to foresee that her end would be peace. She was willing, yea anxious, to depart and be with Christ.

A discourse was delivered at her funeral by E. W. Cressy, from the text, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." The crowded audience and the numerous throng that followed her remains to the grave told more plainly than words that her worth was appreciated; and her bereaved mother and other distant friends may be assured that there are many in this place who mourn with them the loss of one so worthy and so good.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Circular to the Alumni of Columbian College.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1851.

GENTLEMEN:—The Alumni Association of Columbian College wishes to ascertain your views as to the best mode of promoting the interests of the Association and of the College. Scattered as you are in different sections of the Union, and engaged in various pursuits, it is thought important to collect and compare your sentiments; and it is not doubted that the affection you cherish for your Alma Mater, and your desire to add to her fame, will induce you, without being pressed with arguments, to reply to this Circular, at large and at your earliest convenience. Any suggestions you may offer affecting the interests of the College will be laid before the Trustees, and will no doubt receive their respectful attention.

WM. Q. FORCE, Cor. Sec. Alumni Assoc.

Am. and Foreign Bible Society.

The subscriber having enlisted in the service of the American and Foreign Bible Society requests the friends of the Society to address him at 79 Cornhill, Boston. He will be in readiness to receive and forward monies contributed to give the Word of God to the world.

JOSEPH M. GRAVES.

Old Colony Baptist Association.

The Old Colony Baptist Association will hold its twenty-ninth anniversary with the Baptist church in North Bridgewater, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The introductory sermon will be preached by Rev. C. T. Tucker, of Marshfield.

T. E. KEELY, Clerk.

N. B. The Sabbath schools, connected with the several churches, are requested to forward their statistics and account of their condition for the past year, *immediately* to the Clerk, that he may prepare the annual report.

Worcester Baptist Association.

This body will hold its next session with the Pleasant Street Baptist church in Worcester, on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 1 and 2. Introductory sermon, by Rev. W. L. Brown, or his alternate, Rev. S. J. Bronson.

O. S. STEARNS, Clerk.

Berkshire Conference.

The Berkshire Baptist Ministerial Conference will hold its next meeting with Rev. J. M. Whipple, at the Baptist church in Hinsdale, Oct. 7, commencing at 10 o clock, A. M.

Lee, Sept. 18, 1851. AMORY GALE, Clerk.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Ministerial Conference connected with the Lowell Baptist Association will be held in Chelmsford, on the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. Essay and sermon in the afternoon and evening.

JAS. C. BOOMER, Sec.

Newton Theological Institution.

The next term in this Institution commences on Wednesday, Oct. 1. Persons intending to enter are requested to apply promptly, as a delay in joining a class occasions serious impediments.

The course of study is designed for graduates of colleges, and others whose attainments are such as to enable them to proceed profitably with graduates in theological studies. A partial course is also open for others whose age and other circumstances forbid their prosecuting the entire course.

Applicants for admission are expected to present certificates from the churches of which they are members, approving of their purpose to enter the Christian ministry.

Vermont Baptist Convention.

The Baptist Convention of the State of Vermont will hold its next annual session with the Baptist church at South Fairfax, on the first Wednesday (1st day) of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Introductory sermon by Rev. J. C. Foster or Rev. J. Goadby.

Townshend, Vt., Sept., 15, 1851. H. FLETCHER, Clerk.

All friends desirous of attending the Vermont Baptist State Convention, to be holden at South Fairfax, on the first and second days of Oct., may secure tickets to go and return at any stations on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, for fare one way.

The distance from Burlington, by the Vermont Central Railroad to the Georgia Station, where they will leave the cars, is about twenty miles. Those attending the Convention may come to Burlington on the train that leaves Boston on Tuesday morning, and will arrive there in season for the evening train from Burlington to Rouse's Point, or may stop at Burlington and go out in the morning, and in either case, will find trains in waiting to take them to Fairfax.

JOHN CONANT, } Com.
H. I. PARKER, }

Notice.

Persons from the south of this, designing to attend the Vermont Baptist State Convention to be holden at Fairfax, on the 1st and 2d of October next, will do well to take the Vermont Central Railroad as far as possible; as the cars come direct over that road from Boston to Gorgia Station, four miles from this place. Those taking the Rutland Road, by being very expeditious at Burlington, in going from the Depot of the Rutland Road, to the Depot of the Central, will probably be in season to take the cars that run from Burlington to meet the through train on the Central at Essex. On the arrival of the cars at *Georgia Station*, on Tuesday, at 5 P. M., and Wednesday, at 8 A. M., there will be carriages in readiness to take all persons designing to attend the Convention, to this place free of charge.

I. A. DUNN, Pastor

The New Hampshire State Convention

Will hold its next annual meeting at Dover, on Tuesday, Oct. 21, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Sermon by Rev. J. W. Miles, or Rev. B. Wheeler, substitute.

The Board of the Convention are requested to meet in Dover, on Tuesday as above, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Churches and individuals who have received aid from the Convention the current year are requested to report their state, labors and prospects, as soon as practicable to the subscriber. Applications for aid the ensuing year should be forwarded prior to the annual meeting.

Fisherville, Sept. 20, 1851. EDMUND WORTH, Rec. Sec.

The Trustees and Overseers

Of the Academical and Theological Institution at New Hampton, are requested to meet at Dover, Monday, Oct. 20, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

New Hampton, Sept. 1851. LEONARD TRACY, Pres.

Ministers' Meeting.

The Hampden County Ministerial Conference will hold its next session with Rev. L. Williams, in Russel, on Tuesday, Oct. 7, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN ALDEN, Sec.

Am. Bible Union.

The American Bible Union will hold its second anniversary on Thursday, the 2d of October, in the meeting-house of the First Baptist church, in the city of New York. The exercises will be commenced at 9 A. M., and will be continued in the afternoon and evening.

Among the speakers who are expected to address the Union, are the Rev. Messrs. D. E. Thomas, of Zanesville, Ohio, James Inglis, of Detroit, Mich., S. Adlam, of Newport, R. I., and Rev. Drs. J. L. Waller, of Louisville, Ky., S. H. Cone and A. Maclay.

A committee, consisting of Rev. Messrs. S. Adlam, of Rhode Island, James Pyper, of Canada West, James Inglis, of Michigan, J. L. Waller, of Kentucky, general Chairman of the Southern Provisional Committee for a Revised English Version; D. E. Thomas, of Ohio, Elder James Challen, of Cincinnati, Secretary of the American Christian Bible Society, and Hon. Thomas Swaim, of New Jersey, is expected to commence its session at the Bible Rooms, 90 Chambers street, on Friday, the 26th of September, and to report to the Union upon the Plan and Proceedings of the Board and the Committee on Versions for the correction of the English Testament.

A general attendance of all persons interested in pure versions, and especially of those who wish for a corrected English version, is requested. On behalf of the Board,

WM. H. WYCKOFF, Cor. Sec.

Lowell Association.

The next anniversary of the Lowell Baptist Association will be held with the First Baptist church in Chelmsford, on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 1 and 2. The introductory sermon will be preached, by Rev. F. E. Cleaves, on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Lowell, Sept. 3, 1851. DANIEL C. EDDY, Clerk.

Taunton Association.

The sixteenth session of the Taunton Baptist Association will be held with the First Baptist church, New Bedford, on the last Wednesday and Thursday of Sept. The introductory sermon will be preached by Rev. C. Randall, or his alternate, Rev. A. P. Mason, on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

H. G. STEWART, Clerk.

A Card.

Permit me after too long delay, to acknowledge the favor shown me by the New Jersey Baptist State Convention in constituting me a life-member of the American Baptist Missionary Union, by the payment of One Hundred Dollars. May a double portion of the spirit of the God of Missions rest upon the givers and the receiver of this favor.

Maryland, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1851. SAMUEL B. WILLIS.

☞ The Minutes of the Boston South Baptist Association will be printed and ready for delivery, at J. M. Hewes & Co.'s office, No. 81 Cornhill, on Saturday next.

☞ Those of our readers who find it necessary to procure meals at public houses in this city, or a few days' board, would do well to read the advertisement of "Jameson & Valentine's Eating House," in another column. These worthy and enterprising young men have recently enlarged and improved their establishment. They are now able to furnish ladies as well as gentlemen with meals or board, and at comparatively moderate charges.

THE MARKETS.

BOSTON MARKET—RETAIL PRICES.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PROVISIONS.			
Beef, whole animal, or by the quarter	6	@	9
Do. fresh, retail	10	@	14
Do. corned	6	@	8
Do. mess, bbl.	10 00	@	12 50
Do. navy, mess	8 00	@	9 00
Hogs, whole	7 00	@	8 50
Pork, fresh, retail	9	@	12½
Do. salt or corned	9	@	10
Do. clear Bost.	18 00	@	19 00
Do. West. clear	17 50	@	18 00
Do. mess	16 00	@	16 50
Do. prime	14 00	@	14 50
Pigs, roast, each	1 25	@	0 00
Do. feet	0	@	8
Pigeons, ℔ doz.	75	@	1 00
Turkeys, each	1 00	@	2 00
Chickens ℔ pair	50	@	1 00
Geese, each	1 00	@	1 50
Calves ℔ ℔	6	@	10
Mutton ℔ ℔	6	@	8
Lamb, ℔ ℔	4	@	8
Tripe ℔ ℔	8	@	9
Hams, Boston, ℔	11	@	12½
Do. Western	10½	@	12½
Butter, lump, ℔	18	@	25
Do. firkin, 1st qual.	17	@	20
Do. do. 2d do.	14	@	17
Cheese, new milk	0	@	8
Do. prime sage	10	@	00
Do. four-meal	5	@	7
Lard, North. ℔ ℔	10	@	11
Do. West.	9½	@	10½
Eggs, fresh, ℔ doz.	14	@	00
HAY.			
Old Hay, ℔ 100 ℔	70	@	75
New do	65	@	70
Eastern bale,	50	@	65
Salt do	50	@	55
Straw, 100 ℔	50	@	55
FRUIT.			
Apples, dried, ℔ ℔	6½	@	7½
Do. ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	3 00
Do. ℔ peck	25	@	50
Pears, winter, peck	00	@	00
Chestnuts, ℔ bu.	0 00	@	0 00
Figs, ℔ ℔	12½	@	20

SEEDS.			
Clover, North. ℔ ℔	00	@	12½
Do. Southern	0	@	10
Canary, ℔ bu.	3 00	@	0 00
Flaxseed, ℔ bu.	2 50	@	0 00
Herds Grass, bu.	3 00	@	3 25
Red Top, North, bu.	0 00	@	1 00
Do. Southern	75	@	00
COAL AND WOOD.			
Anthracite, ton		@	5 50
Cannel, ℔ chal.		@	11 00
Newcastle do.	9 00	@	9 50
Sydney do.	7 00	@	7 50
Dry Eastern Wood	6 00	@	6 50
Nova Scotia	6 00	@	7 00
Country Oak	0 00	@	7 50
Walnut, &c.	0 00	@	7 50
FLOUR AND GRAIN.			
Flour, Ohio, bbl.	4 25	@	4 50
Do. Genesee, com.	0 00	@	4 37
Do. do. extra	5 00	@	6 25
Do. Howard st.	4 37	@	4 50
Corn, South. yel. flat	68	@	70
Do. do. white flat	64	@	65
Rye, Northern,	76	@	78
Oats, do.	37	@	44
Barley, Northern,	95	@	1 00
VEGETABLES.			
Beans, white, bu.	1 50	@	2 00
Rhubarb, ℔ ℔	0	@	00
Asparagus, ℔ bunch	0	@	00
Radishes, ℔ bunch	0	@	0
Peas, ℔ peck	00	@	00
Cranberries, bu.	0 00	@	0 00
Pickles ℔ gal.	37½	@	50
Peppers	37½	@	50
Squash	1½	@	2
Do. marrow ℔ ℔	1½	@	2
Carrots ℔ bunch	00	@	04
Onions ℔ peck	20	@	00
Beets ℔ doz	25	@	37
Potatoes ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 50
Do. ℔ peck	25	@	30
Sweet Potatoes, pk.	00	@	50
Turnips ℔ peck	00	@	25
Cabbages, ℔ head	6	@	8
Spinnage, ℔ peck	00	@	
Cucumbers		@	

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1851.

At market, 3013 Cattle—about 1313 Beeves, and 1700 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, two and three years old.

Prices—Market Beef—Extra, $6 25 per cwt.; first quality, $5 75; second quality, $5 25; third quality, $4 50; ordinary, 3 50. Hides, $5 25 per cwt.; Tallow, $5 25.

Veal Calves, $3, 5 @ 6 00.

Stores—Working Oxen,—$70, 85, 100 @ 120.

Cows and Calves, $20, 25, 30 @ 33.

Yearlings, $7, 10 @ 12.

Two years old, $12, 15 @ 20.

Three years old, $15, 20, 25 @ 30.

Sheep and Lambs—4148 at market. Nearly all sold.

Prices—Extra $4, 5 @ 6. By lot, $1 50, 2, 2 25 @ 2 75.

Swine—Retail 5 @ 6½c.

Remarks—Extra cattle are in demand, and sell readily at fair prices; but the poorer qualities are rather dull.

118 cars came over the Fitchburg Railroad, 75 over the Boston and Lowell Railroad, loaded with Cattle, Sheep, Horses and Fowls.

C. P. PLIMPTON

IS now receiving and offers for sale a very extensive and beautiful stock of

NEWLY IMPORTED GOODS!

PARIS EMBROIDERIES,

In rich CHEMISETTS, COLLARS, HABITS, SLEEVES, CUFFS, ROBES, WAISTS, &c.

THREAD LACE GOODS,

In COLLARS, COIFFURES, BERTHES, SLEEVES, CAPES and VEILS.

NEEDLE WORK TRIMMINGS,

In CAMBRIC and MUSLIN INSERTIONS and EDGINGS, MUSLIN and CAMBRIC FLOUNCINGS, BANDS, &c.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,

In HEMMED STITCH, SCOLLOPED, REVERE and LACE TRIMMED.

LACES,

In BRUSSELS, VALENCIENNES, REGENCY, black TRIMMING LACES, CAP TRIMMINGS, IMITATION LACES, &c. &c.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY,

IN ALL DESIRABLE VARIETY.

BLACK LACE MITTS AND GLOVES;

Together with an endless variety of new and very desirable articles, which cannot be specified here.

Purchasers at wholesale or retail will find this assortment unsurpassed in this city for extent and beauty.

269 WASHINGTON STREET,

39—2w Corner Winter street.

F. HOLLINGWORTH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

665 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of his friends and the public, particularly those of the South end and the inhabitants of South Boston and Roxbury, to his assortment of Goods, suitable for fashionable Fall Clothing, which he is prepared to make to measure on the shortest notice, with superior workmanship, the best of trimmings, and a graceful, good fitting and comfortable garment warranted to every customer.

READY MADE PANTALOONS AND VESTS.

In this department great inducements are offered to purchasers, viz: *good stock, well made, and cut so as to fit and look as well as custom garments.*

Every gentleman wishing for A GOOD ARTICLE AT A FAIR PRICE, either custom or ready made, will find it advantageous to patronize the subscriber. F. HOLLINGWORTH.

39—

WILLIAM POPE,

(LATE POPE & WALDRON,)

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE,

SOLAR LAMPS, CUTLERY, &c.

No. 147 Washington Street,

OPPOSITE OLD SOUTH CHURCH, BOSTON.

Mr. Pope would respectfully inform his friends and customers that he has just received by the latest arrivals, *new and fresh Goods*, which he is now opening—to which he invites their attention, and solicits their patronage. 39—6m

THE CONVERSATIONAL COMMENTARY;

COMBINING

THE QUESTION BOOK AND EXPOSITION.

DESIGNED for the use of Sabbath schools and families. Vol. 1, on Matthew. Vol. 2, on John. Vol. 3, on the Acts. By William Hague.

The plan of Dr. Hague in these several books to meet the wants of the higher classes in Sabbath schools, we have never seen surpassed nor even equalled by any other author, according to our taste and judgment.—*Ch. Chronicle.*

It is a species of Commentary quite original, combining all the most valuable results of archeological and critical learning, without the lumber and parade which often render the perusal of the ordinary Commentaries and "notes" an onerous and unwelcome task. Mr. Hague's plan renders every thing clear, impressive, and practical, so that the mind is held, by an increasing interest to those truths which are most important to be remembered.—*Western Watchman.*

The method of imparting instruction in this book is a novel but happy one. The author remarks in his preface, "The teacher who would give instruction in any department of knowledge so as to awaken in his scholar a spirit of inquiry, cannot easily satisfy himself with abrupt and insulated questions; in order to arouse the mind to action and bring himself into sympathy with it, he must *communicate* something. The remark which imparts knowledge, quickens thought, and then conversation proceeds with a rational and easy flow."—*Mich. Ch. Herald.*

Published by EDWARD H. FLETCHER,

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AT 263 WASHINGTON ST.

THE subscriber manufactures to order the best quality of GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS. Those gentlemen who have found it difficult to obtain a *well fitting* and *thoroughly made* shirt, can be suited by calling and leaving their measure.

We have an improvement in the shape of the yoke, which makes the shirt fit much better in *the shoulder and the bosom*, than the old style can be made to fit. GEO. W. HEARD,

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CHURCH ORGANS.

FIVE Second-hand Organs, suitable for small churches all in good order, will be sold for one half the original cost. Prices from $150 to $450 each. For sale by E. H. WADE, 197 Washington st. Boston. 31 istf

CHRISTIAN REVIEW.

WANTED—Two Back Numbers of the Christian Review, viz., for March and September, 1844, for which a liberal price will be paid by the Publishers of the Watchman and Reflector.

39—3tis

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

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CONTENTS.

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2. Neal's Syria, Palestine and Asia Minor. Spectator.
3. John Lewis. Examiner.
4. Story of Duncan Chisholm. Edinburgh Courant.
5. Mary of Scots. Chambers' Journal, Examiner and Spectator.
6. Bodenstedt's Morning-Land. Spectator.
7. Works of John Adams. Tribune.
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Beg leave to say that such has been the influence of this principle, carried into practice, that within the past year we have been obliged to

DOUBLE OUR ROOM

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We now exhibit new patterns of

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Just imported, also a complete stock of our own manufacture from FRENCH PATTERNS, at low prices.

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FOGG & BURBANK are now manufacturing various kinds of desirable goods for Fall trade, such as

Gents French Calf Pegged half Welt Boots.
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" Black and colored Congress Gaiters.
Boys and Youths French Calf and Grain Boots.
" " " " Enamel'd Congress do.
Boots and Gaiters.

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We are also constantly supplied with Men's, Boys, and Youths, thick, Kip and Grain Double Sole work of all kinds. Women's, Misses, and Children's Lace Boots; Gaiter Boots; Jenny Lind Boots, Walking Shoes, Excelsiors, Buskins, &c. &c., of the very best quality and style, all of which are offered at low prices for cash. FOGG & BURBANK,

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THE subscriber will publish, if sufficient encouragement be extended, the COMPLETE WORKS OF ANDREW FULLER, in monthly parts, $2 00 per copy. $20 00 for ten copies.

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The names, (with address distinctly written,) and number of copies, should be sent to him before the 30th of October, and no subscriptions can be received after that date.

Subscriptions will be payable as follows:—One dollar upon the reception of the first number, and the remainder when the work is one half completed. These parts can be neatly bound when complete for seventy-five cents, making a fine royal octavo volume.

☞ It is the design to send out enough to supply subscribers. Pastors who send four subscriptions ($10,) will receive a fifth copy gratis. It is thought that by this means every pastor in the land may be supplied with this great and important work, while at the same time they confer a benefit upon the people by its circulation.

Address EDWARD H. FLETCHER, Publisher, New York.

34—3w

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MR. Z. JONES, Chairman of the Board of Education, in New Hampshire, having removed from Hampton Falls to Exeter, respectfully gives notice to his friends and to the public at large, that he proposes to give instruction in the dwelling, near the Court House, in English and Classical instruction to individuals and classes that may favor him with their patronage. A limited number of young gentlemen, or ladies, can be accommodated with board in his family, and thus be under the supervision of the instructor at all times. Those wishing to prepare for teaching will receive particular attention, and be aided also in obtaining schools. Young gentlemen will be prepared for business or for College. Board and tuition, two dollars per week. Fuel and lights at cost.

Exeter, Sept. 16, 1851. 39—

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—OF THE—

NEW ENGLAND SILK AND SHAWL STORE,

No. 2 Milk Street, Boston,

HAVE arranged their Stock and Store in complete order for the RECEPTION OF CITIZENS AND STRANGERS,

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SHAWLS, SILK GOODS, LADIES' CLOAKS AND CLOAK MATERIALS.

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VIENNA CASHMERE LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS;
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PAINTED FLOOR CLOTHS,

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Every effort will be made to render this the most popular

RETAIL CARPET STORE,

and strangers visiting the city are invited to call and examine our stock of goods.

37—6wis HENRY PETTES & CO.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

AMERICAN GIFT BOOKS FOR 1852.

TO CLERGYMEN, POSTMASTERS, TEACHERS OF SABBATH SCHOOLS, BOOK AGENTS, STUDENTS, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES,

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The subscriber publishes a large number of most valuable books, very popular, and of such a moral and religious influence, that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a *public* benefit, and receive a *fair compensation* for their labor.

To young men of enterprise and tact, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with. There is not a town in the Union where a right honest and well-disposed person can fail selling from 50 to 200 volumes, according to the population.

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"Pictorial Description of China and India," 600 pp., and "Thrilling Incidents of the Wars of the United States," 600 pp. Retail price, $2 50 per vol.

Our publications are too numerous to be described in an advertisement.

☞ Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk little by sending to the Publisher $25, for which he will receive sample copies of the various works, (at wholesale prices,) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, affording a very liberal percentage to the Agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable, and order accordingly.

☞ Persons wishing to engage in their sale, will receive promptly by mail, a Circular containing full particulars, with "Directions to Persons disposed to act as Agents," together with the terms on which they will be furnished, by addressing the subscriber, post-paid. ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,

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HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT FRAMINGHAM.

THIS School continues, as heretofore, under the joint care of Mr. and Mrs. Brewer.

There are four terms in each year, of eleven weeks each, commencing on the first Tuesday in the months of March, June, September and December.

Terms: For board and tuition, per quarter, $40 00
Day scholars, " " 5 00

For Music and Drawing, an extra charge is made, regulated by the charges of teachers employed.

References: Mr. Geo. B. Emerson, Wm. H. Foster, Esq., (Cashier, Bank of Commerce,) Boston; Rev. A. R. Baker, Lynn; Rev. D. W. Stevens, Mansfield; Rufus Brewer, Esq., Milford; Charles R. Train, Esq., Lorenzo Sabine, Esq., Mr. I. S. Wheeler, Mr. L. Wight, J. W. Olmstead, Framingham. RUFUS F. BREWER.

Framingham, Sept. 1851. 37—3m

NEW CHURCH MUSIC.

"THE LONGER USED THE BETTER LIKED."

THE GOLDEN LYRE,

A NEW Collection of Church Music, adapted to the various metres now in use, together with a great variety of new Anthems, Sentences, and Chants, for Choirs, Singing Classes, Musical Associations, and Social Sacred Music Circles, by

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author of Taylor's "Sacred Minstrel," "Choral Anthems," &c.

This is Mr. Taylor's last work, and though but a few months from the press, many thousands have been called for.

"TAYLOR'S CHORAL ANTHEMS, a new collection of Choruses, Anthems, Quartettes, Trios, Duetts and Solos, original and selected, for Singing Societies, Choirs and Social Musical Circles."

Mr. Taylor's compositions are *original*, chaste, pleasing and highly expressive. There is melody in every part. His selections are judiciously made from the *best* works, both ancient and modern. His works have received the highest praise both from the press and the musical profession, and it is the united testimony of all who have used them, that "the longer they are used the better they are liked." The music is adapted to Choirs and Schools of every grade, from beginners to the most cultivated; and where *these* books are purchased, new ones are not needed every year or two.

JOHN W. FULLER & CO.,

Publishers, Utica, N. Y., (Successors to Hawley, Fuller & Co.)

Utica, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1851. 37—6w

BOWDOIN STREET SEMINARY.

FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.

MR. AND MRS. G. WILKES inform their patrons and the public, that the seventh annual term of their School will commence on Monday, the 29th of September. Applications for the admission of Pupils may be made at their residence, No. 29 Bowdoin street, on the mornings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of each week, prior to the 29th, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock.

36—4wis

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

AT NEWTON CENTRE.

REV. E. H. BARSTOW, M. A., Principal. The subscriber, formerly Principal of the Lawrence Academy, at Groton, proposes to open a school in the Academy at Newton Centre, on Thursday, Sept. 4. Youth of both sexes will be admitted as day scholars, and instruction given in all the branches usually taught in our best schools. He will also take under his special charge some six or eight lads, of the age of ten years and upwards, to prepare them for College or the counting-room. He will exercise over them a constant care, both in and out of school, superintending their recreations as well as their studies, and cultivating their morals and manners as well as their minds.

The first term will continue eleven weeks. The charge for boarding scholars will be $200 per year, including all expenses, payable half yearly in advance. Tuition for day scholars, $10 per quarter.

Persons wishing farther information may address the Principal, by mail at Walpole, N. H., until Sept. 1, and after that time at Newton Centre.

References.—Rev. Dr. Lord and the Professors of Dartmouth College; Rev. Dr. Francis, of Harvard University; His Excellency, Geo. S. Boutwell, Dr. J. Green, Geo. F. Farley, Esq., Groton; Dr. Hiram Hosmer, Watertown; Lyman Mason, Esq., No. 20 Court st., Mr. B. Wood, Teacher in the Adams School, Boston; Rev. D. L. Furber, Newton Corner.

Newton Centre, Aug., 1851. E. H. BARSTOW.

35—3wis

TOWNSEND FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS Institution is located in the beautiful and healthful village of *West Townsend*, Mass., and near the banks of the Souhegan, whose murmuring waterfalls add not a little to the natural scenery of the place. It is within two hours of Boston by railroad, and pupils from New York, Albany, New Haven, Ct., Burlington and Montpelier, Vt., Keene and Concord, N. H., Portland, Me., can leave early in the morning, and arrive here at 7 o'clock, P. M.

TUITION.—In English branches, including Penmanship and Vocal Music, $5 for 12 weeks; Languages, each, $1 50 additional; Drawing, and Painting in water colors, $3; Perspective Drawing, $3; Oil Painting, $10; Bronze Painting, $3; Piano Forte, common course $8 00, double do. $10 00; thorough Bass, $10 00.

BOARD, including washing, lights and fuel, $1 92 per week.

There are three Terms annually, which open and close as follows. The Summer Term commences on the 2d Wednesday in April, and ends on the 4th Wednesday in July, at which time the annual examination occurs. Fall Term opens on the 4th Wednesday in August, and closes on the 4th Wednesday in November. Winter Term opens on the 1st Wednesday in December, and closes on the 4th Wednesday in March.

For reference and particulars, Catalogues will be forwarded by application to SILAS BRUCE, Sec'y.

West Townsend, Mass., June 27, 1850. 32—istf

CHURCH MUSIC.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

LETTERS FROM VIRGINIA.

PORT ROYAL, VA., Dec. 19, 18—.

DEAR S.,—Do not weary of my travelling letters, and I will soon be at my journey's end.

Senator T. inquired respecting a conveyance from Fredericksburg to Port Royal, distant twenty-two miles, and learned that the mail stage ran only once a week, and I would be obliged to wait four days for it, or avail myself of a private opportunity. Dr. G. was going to Port Royal, having obtained a horse and carriage of a friend, who was to send a negro boy to take it back. The good Senator introduced me to the doctor as Miss P., from Connecticut, and added he would do him a great favor if he would give me a seat in his carriage, and see me safely in Port Royal.

Dr. G. bowed, and said that he would do this with a great deal of pleasure.

"And now, my little friend," said the Senator, shaking my hand, "good bye! God bless you!"—And a moment after, he took his seat in the —— stage, bound in a westerly direction. I felt sincerely sorry at parting with the good old gentleman, although he had not spent ten minutes talking with me on the journey, yet he had kindly looked after my baggage, and given me all the attention that I needed. I could not for the life of me avoid regarding him as a fatherly or grandfatherly personage. I also heartily pitied him, since he was a slaveholder by destiny, and longed to learn how he would carry himself on his arrival home, in making selections for the coming sale. "It may be," thought I, "that I shall somehow hear about it, as Grove Hill is not one hundred miles from Port Royal, and he being a prominent and eccentric man, his sayings and doings will be likely to be current there." And comforting myself with these thoughts, I ran to my room to busy myself until the hour of starting. Meanwhile, my head was filled with plans of usefulness, to be put in operation on the way to Port Royal. I would picture to the doctor the state of things at the North. I would tell him about our great cities, thriving villages and happy homes; and that we owed none of our prosperity and happiness to slavery. I would ask him to point out a slaveholding section of country which God blessed as he did New England. I would remind him of his East Florida paradise, which he was about to make desolate as a desert, by slave cultivation. I would ask him why not employ Irish or German emigrants, &c., &c. In short, my string of posers was as long as the Catholic's rosary, and I almost fancied that I should nullify Dr. G.'s present purpose of slave-trading.

The carriage came to the door, and Dr. G. and myself were soon beyond the boundaries of Fredericksburg. This place is prettily situated on the Rappahannoc, which river is navigable for steamboats within about a mile of the town. At this leafless, chilly season, I cannot be expected to go into raptures respecting scenery; but as there is a goodly allowance of ornamental trees and shrubbery tastefully disposed in this rural, rambling half-city, I doubt not in the joyous summer time, as the winged minstrels flit over the place, they carol forth their admiration of its beauty.

As we passed along, and I was thinking how and when I should introduce the conversation I had planned, the doctor pointed with his whip to this, that and the other residence, telling by whom they were occupied; this by a cousin, that by an uncle, and the other by a very particular friend; and detailing peculiarities of each in the management of his estate.—One thing, however, struck me as very singular; if I asked a question, he went straight along with his recital just as if he did not hear me. I felt not a little confused by this. I remembered how our stern father used to tell us, "Children should be *seen, not heard*," and I had a dim consciousness that the doctor might be of the same school, and disposed to recall the offending girl before him to the sage old maxim.

At length, after a long harangue, in what seemed to me an unnecessarily loud tone;—subject, the folly of certain courses of plantation management, the doctor made a pause. After thoughtfully snapping his whip for a few moments, he said "*Ahem!*" loud enough to clear two or three throats, and thoroughly wakened me from a little reverie-nap into which I had fallen, in my wondering if he was a specimen of Virginia gentlemen generally.

"Ahem! my friend Mr. T., said you were from the North."

"Yes, sir!" I replied, in a clear, distinct voice.

"What did you say?" shouted the doctor, as if I had been a deaf mute.

"Yes, sir!" replied I, more distinctly than before.

"Be so kind as to speak a little louder," said he; "my cold makes me *a little deaf*."

Conceive my consternation! All my plans of doing the poor man good dashed in an instant! Alas, for the uncertainty of all sublunary things! I had manifestly "reckoned without my host." The doctor must needs be the talker, and I the listener. For what with my feminine voice, and what with the rumbling of the carriage over a December road, I was quite in despair. I now remembered that while talking with the Senator, the doctor sat very near him, and inclined his head, and that the former spoke in a loud, sonorous tone.

"Do I understand that you are from the North?" persisted Dr. G.

"Yes, sir," replied I, as loudly as possible, nodding.

"From Connecticut?"

"Yes, sir," as before.

"Ah, indeed! Why, you have a world of courage. You'd make a good soldier if you lived in revolutionary times, and if your size were equal to your courage. I reckon you Northern ladies," continued he, stentorianly, "have more courage than our ladies;—why, when they journey, they wait six months for company."

"It must require something more than courage to wait so long," replied I; "they must have great *fortitude*." I saw that my remark did not reach the doctor.

I felt disappointed that I was not able to reason at all with this man. I feared if I kept silence, that I should lose ground in firmness of principle on the subject of freedom, and, ere I was aware, sympathize with the oppressor. With a jealous eye I peered into my heart to see how it stood affected towards the poor slaves; and I will confess to you, dear S., that I found it less sympathizing than formerly! I was musing on the cause of this phenomenon, and calculating how long a time, at the present ratio, would suffice to make me an advocate of the enslaving system, when the doctor outspoke:

"Do you see those Lombardy poplars yonder?"

I nodded a yes.

"My good friend, Col. S., lives in the mansion pointed out by the poplars, and those are his people that you see at work there."

I looked, and saw for the first time slave people at work in the fields. There they were—men, women and children—whole families hard toiling, and for what? For the same object as the horse and the ox—for the master's good. Leaving the rank in which God made them, they are forced to be put on a level with the brutes, and serve their fellow man, albeit of "one blood." Col. S.'s "people," as the doctor called them, were clearing up brushwood and repairing fences. Some of them turned to look at us as we passed. They were not near enough for me to read their faces, but I felt my heart glowing with tender pity for them.

"How think you'll like our slave system, Miss?" continued the doctor.

"Not much," said I, loud enough for the deaf man to hear.

"O," replied he, pleasantly, "you Northerners always say so when you first come among us; that is, generally speaking; but after a while you come to like it as well as the best of us. I grant you there is an acclimating process to be gone through with in regard to it. Why, Miss, I have my eye on several Northerners, now residents of the South, who, when they first arrived, were dissatisfied with our domestic institution;—they did not say so in so many words, perhaps, but we Southerners understood how they felt. And where are they now? Why, they have fallen head and ears in love with the system; they are among our most arrant slaveholders. You see, Miss, our domestic arrangements are vastly convenient for the master, as well as for the servants. I maintain, the latter find their level scarcely above the orang-outang tribe—being a connecting link between the animal and human races. It's a mercy to keep them just where they are, in my opinion."

"Downright horrible!" said I, shaking my head.

"I see," replied the doctor, coolly, "that you have not been educated into the system; but, my word for it, you'll be charmed with it yet. It will recommend itself to your good common sense; and Port Royal, of all places is the place to form a favorable estimate of our institution. There the servants are fat, sleek and well-fed; they lead an easy, contented life. You will think them a free-and-easy, jolly set, I make sure. Your feelings wont be outraged by the harsh plantation treatment occasioned by those necessary nuisances—overseers. And, by the way, your Northerners make the hardest overseers in the world; they have not one jot of mercy for the servants. I would not have one of them on my plantation if he'd serve gratis; he'd waste more bones and sinews than he was worth, indeed he would. Fact is, Miss, your Northerners go a notch higher than we do in the *brutality* of the thing." The doctor paused, and I was silent, wondering how this could be.

"If I were a Yankee," said he, after a while, "I should *guess* that directly you would be delighted with our domestic system; and furthermore, I should *guess* you'd marry some wealthy planter before a twelve-month!" Dr. G. said this with an arch, mischievous look, that annoyed me exceedingly. I replied, shaking my head, "See if I do, sir!"

"Ah," he continued, "you Northerners come among us, and directly you tack round and become the very best Southerners in the world. All very natural, of course; you find you've been mistaken in your estimate of the state of things in this country, and you must needs change your opinion. It goes to show that you are a sensible people, and I admire you for it. I always did say that the whole nation of Yankees had most admirable tact. They have one more faculty than other people—the faculty of adapting themselves to every nation under heaven. But, bless me! here we are, right upon Port Royal."

I saw a pretty little village of forty or fifty houses, with a church,—the spire of which was surmounted by a cross,—and an academy.

"Is this Port Royal?" I asked, with some disappointment.

"Yes, Miss. You are surprised to find it no larger. It has two hundred white inhabitants, and perhaps four hundred servants; yes, it has a population of full six hundred. We call this a large village, *southernly* speaking—quite a large village, Miss.—Why, it has some little commerce of its own to boast of, although it is not, like its overgrown, strapping sisters of the North, given to manufactures."

"Why not?"

"O, it isn't thought quite expedient. We do not think it a safe investment. Servants are servants, and not to be trusted overmuch, you'll find. It isn't *healthful* for them to be too much herded together; when collected in gangs, they are inclined to ferment, to get riotous and rebellious; in short, Miss, to rise against their masters, and all that."

I pointed to the Rappahannoc, on a bluff of which beautiful river the village is situated.

"Water privilege! Ah, yes; and I do suppose you Yankees would improve it more than we lazy Southerners do. Yes, yes; you'd convey the water around in canals and flumes, and turn old Rappahannoc into a cloud of mist, with your perpetual motion water wheels, leaving the steamboats high and dry. And then these same managers would straitly have a railroad chartered to cut up and ravage our plantations, to wait on their factories, forsooth! The very Goths and Vandals are these Yankees; should they swarm down upon us—bless me! we should fare worse than the old Romans!"

I grew scarlet, and poured forth a perfect torrent of words, in vindication of my abused people. The deaf doctor heard not a word, however; for, in my zeal, I forgot to raise my voice to the required pitch to make an impression on his obtuse tympanum. He saw by my heightened color that I was vexed, and said apologetically:

"I beg your pardon, Miss. I did not intend to be personal. I regard you now as a Southerner—you'll be cordially received, never fear. You'll find us a generous-hearted, hospitable people. We, first-families-in-Virginia, are all cousins—linked together like a chain. I'll speak a good word for you, although there isn't the least need of it; you will be your own passport."

And I found myself at the door of a conspicuous looking house, having arrived at my destination.

Adieu, POCAHONTAS.

THE PROGRESS OF LUXURY.

We take the following article from the Providence Journal. Such discourses are good signs in secular papers:

"No one who loves his country can remain indifferent to the progress of luxury, which corrupts the morals and enervates the manhood of a people, which engenders habits of idleness and frivolity, and turns even industry into unprofitable channels. The progress of luxury has been the cause of national decay in more than one proud empire, and it is not safe for any people to think themselves beyond its influence. Its entrance should be guarded against with care, and its progress should be watched with the most anxious vigilance. Especially should those whose fortunes place them above the necessity of close economy, set the example of simplicity in their style of life, and manifest their profusion in benefactions to public objects. Not that we would have the rich deprive themselves of any of the rational enjoyments which wealth can purchase; but we would have them avoid that useless and hurtful ostentation in dress, in equipage, in entertainments, which confers no benefit on those who can afford it, and which finds so many imitators in those who cannot.

The introduction of luxurious habits, by increasing the expense of housekeeping, discourages marriage, and thus leads to a long train of immoralities of the most serious character. It breeds envy and discontent, and destroys that union of all classes which is especially essential to the support of republican institutions. It makes wealth supercilious, and poverty hostile to the securities of property. It is an unmixed evil, and it is the duty of those who shape the public policy, of those who direct the public morals, and of those who influence public sentiment, to discourage every departure from the simple manners of our fathers.

If any think that these remarks are inapplicable to this latitude, we ask them to mark the change which has taken place in our community—not greater, perhaps, than in the communities around us—within a few years. All the increased comfort, and especially all the diffusion of comfort, may well be a matter of congratulation; the countless inventions for the convenience of dwellings, for the more healthful use of food, for the lessened abuse of medicine, all those contrivances which place within the reach of men of moderate means the enjoyments which were formerly confined to the rich, are sources of just congratulation; but all that is devoted to ostentation, to showy furniture, and gaudy equipage, to display of plate, and to splendor in entertainments, is a matter of serious regret. It is a low order of enjoyment. It perverts and exhausts the tastes which would otherwise expend themselves in works of art, in books, in music, and in things which have a humanizing influence. And after all, those who indulge in this ostentation on the comparatively moderate scale on which alone it is possible for most men, even those who are esteemed rich, must remember with constant mortification, that they cannot approach the few who, in larger communities, and with greater means of folly, lead the fashion in matters of this kind.

That display which has nothing but its expense to recommend it, will be constantly overtopped by new comers, bringing fresh accumulations to waste upon the altars of fashion. The utmost limit of fashionable extravagance in a provincial town is not equal to the common display of folly in New York, does not approach the dishabille of Goodwood, and Blenheim, and Chatsworth. And even these are put to shame by the countless retinues, the lavish display, and the barbaric magnificence of the Eastern nobles.

How foolish, then, for the greatest fortunes to attempt any such rivalry here. A republican people should be distinguished by their elegant simplicity, by their appreciation of the true value of wealth, and by their knowledge of the true mode of life.

DEATH BY THE GARROTE.

We publish the following paragraphs from a correspondent who has taken some pains to inform himself concerning the subject on which he writes:

"There was an inaccuracy in the article which appeared in your paper of Friday, concerning the news from Cuba of the execution of Lopez, which I think should be corrected. I have nothing to say in favor of the Spanish government of the island, which is bad enough, but in regard to the infliction of capital punishment by the *garrote* I would have you do it justice. The victim is not choked to death by the *garrote*, but his neck is broken, the spine crushed in a moment, and the death is instantaneous. I have seen the punishment inflicted in Cuba, and know that it is the work of a moment. The condemned man is seated in a chair, with his back to a post, on which is an iron collar which is fitted to his neck. Connected with the collar is an iron screw turned by a handle like that of a large augur. One or two turns of the screw crush the spine, and the man is dead.

That you may perceive that I am under no mistake in this matter, I quote an account of the punishment from the 'Notes on Cuba,' published several years since; the work of an intelligent physician of South Carolina:

'Near the spot where the soldier had been shot, was the post to which the garrote is fixed when required for use. This instrument consists of an iron semi-circle to fit the front of the neck, which is placed in it; while behind, a screw, on the principle of those used in copying letters, presses against the first vertebra, near its junction with the skull. By a sudden turn the iron crushes the bone and spinal cord, near the part where the latter joins the brain, the *medulla oblongata*. Death produced in this manner, and that caused by the bursting of the heart, or rather of the arch of the aorta, as in aneurism of that vessel, are the only two which are sudden, and in which, consequently, but a momentary pang is felt. It is preferable to hanging, which, although intended to crush the spinal cord by means of the dental process of the second vertebra, often, from want of skill in the adjustment of the rope, destroys life by the lingering and painful process of suffocation.'

Here is scientific testimony that death by the *garrote*, in some cases, at least, is not so painful as death by hanging, in other respects there is nothing peculiarly horrible in it compared with other modes of capital punishment. There is less indignity, too, in it than in hanging, which is a dog's death."—*New York Evening Post.*

"COME THIS WAY, FATHER."

DURING a visit to the sea-shore of our State, some two years since, with a party of friends, it was proposed one bright afternoon that we should make up a party and go down the harbor on a fishing excursion. We accordingly started, and after sailing about three miles, a young lady of the company declined going farther, and requested us to land her on one of the small islands in the harbor, where she proposed to stay until our return. My little boy, then about four years old, preferred remaining with her. Accordingly we left them and proceeded some six miles farther. We remained out much longer than we intended, and as night approached, a thick fog set in from the sea, entirely enshrouding us. Without a compass, and not knowing the right direction to steer, we groped our way along for some hours, until finally we distinguished the breaking of the surf on the rocks of one of the islands, but were at a loss to know which one of them. I stood up in the stern of the boat, where I had been steering, and shouted with all my strength. I listened a moment, and heard through the thick fog and above the breaking of the surf, the sweet voice of my boy calling, "Come this way, father!—steer straight for me—I'm here waiting for you!" We steered by that sound, and soon my little boy leaped to my arms with joy, saying, "I knew you would hear me, father!" and nestled to sleep on my bosom. The child and the maiden are both sleeping now. They died in two short weeks after the period I refer to, with hardly an interval of time between their deaths. Now tossed on the rough sea of life, without compass or guide, enveloped in fog and surrounded by rocks, I seem to hear the sound of that cherub voice calling from the bright shore, "Come this way, father! steer straight for me!" When, oppressed with sadness, I take my way to our quiet cemetery, still, as I stand by one little mound, the same musical voice echoes from thence, "Come this way, father!—I'm waiting for thee!"

I remember a voice
Which once guided my way
When lost on the sea
Fog enshrouded I lay;
'Twas the voice of a child,
As he stood on the shore—
It sounded out clear
O'er the dark billows' roar—
"Come this way, my father!
Here safe on the shore
I am waiting for thee."

I remember that voice,
Midst rocks and through breakers
And high dashing spray;
How sweet to my heart
Did it sound from the shore,
As it echoed out clear
O'er the dark billows' roar,
"Come this way, my father!
Steer straight for me;
Here safe on the shore
I am waiting for thee."

I remember my joy
When I held to my breast
The form of that dear one,
And soothed it to rest;
For the tones of my child—
"I called you dear father,
And knew you would hear
The voice of your darling
Far o'er the dark sea,
While safe on the shore
I was waiting for thee."

That voice now is hushed
Which then guided my way;
The form I then pressed
Is now mingling with clay;
But the tones of my child
Still sound in my ear,
"I am calling you, father!
O, can you not hear
The voice of your darling
As you toss on life's sea?
For on a bright shore
I am waiting for thee."

I remember that voice;
In many a lone hour
It speaks to my heart
With fresh beauty and power,
And still echoes far out
Over life's troubled wave,
And sounds from loved lips
That lie in the grave—
"Come this way, my father!
O, steer straight for me!
Here safely in heaven
I am waiting for thee!"

Waterville Mail.

A TRICK OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

A SERIES of articles is now running through Frazer's London Magazine, entitled, "Sketches of American Society," written, as we understand, by a wealthy New York gentleman. In the last number we find a singular anecdote relative to Archbishop Hughes, the truth of which is vouched for by the writer. If it is not true, the collector of the port of New York should publicly contradict it. The story is as follows:

"As you say, Hughes generally has his wits about him, no doubt. He played our Custom House a trick they will not forget in a hurry. Soon after General Harrison and the Whigs came in, and Curtis was made Collector of our port, there arrived a great lot of what the French call *articles de religion*—robes, crucifixes, and various ornaments for Hughes' cathedral. Now these were all French goods, and subject to duty; and a notification to that effect was sent to the proper quarter. Down comes Hughes in a great rage.

"Mr. Curtis, Mr. Curtis, we never had to do this before. Your predecessor, Mr. Hoyt, always let our articles of religion in free of duty."

"Can't help what my predecessor, Mr. Hoyt, used to do," says Curtis; "the law is so and so, as I understand it, and these articles are subject to duty. If you like, you may pay the duties under protest, and bring a suit against Uncle Sam to recover the money."

After Hughes had blustered awhile, and found it did no good, he tried the other tack, and began to expostulate. "Is there no way at all, Mr. Curtis," says he, by which these articles may be passed, free of duty?"

"None at all," says the other, "unless,"—and he paused, hardly knowing whether it would do to hint at such a thing, even in jest—"unless, bishop, you are willing to swear that these are *tools of your trade*."

"And sure they are that!" quoth Hughes, snapping him up, "bring on your book; and he had the goods sworn through in less than no time, before Curtis could recover himself.

"Now this is true—every word of it, though it *has* been in the newspapers; and the way I came to find it out was this: One day I saw in the advertising columns of the *Blunder and Bluster*, a circular from the *Secretary of the Treasury*, stating that crucifixes, whether of silver or copper, images, silk and velvet vestments, and theological books, did not come under the head of *tools of trade*, but were subject to duty. It was a funny looking notice, and there was evidently something behind it; so I took the trouble to inquire, and found that the cause of the order was this queer stroke of Hughes."

A KIND-HEARTED CAPTAIN.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.—A correspondent of the Blair county (Pa.) Whig, furnishes that paper with the particulars of an interesting incident, of which he was an eye witness. It occurred on the line of the Great Internal Improvements of that State. It was one of those scenes of genuine kind-heartedness which make the heart thrill with unutterable blessings, and fill the mind with the involuntary consciousness that there is "something of the angel still" in our common nature.

At the point this side the mountain, where occurred the transshipment of passengers from the west, was moored a canal boat, waiting the arrival of the train ere starting on its way "through" to the East. The captain of the boat, a tall, rough, sun-embrowned man stood by his craft, superintending the labors of his men, when the cars rolled up, and a few moments after a party of about half a dozen gentlemen came out, and deliberately walking up to the captain, addressed him something after this manner—

"Sir, we wish to go on East— but our further progress depends on you. In the cars we have just left, is a sick man, whose presence is disagreeable. We have been appointed a committee by the passengers, to ask that you will deny this man a passage in your boat. If he goes, we remain—what say you?"

"Gentlemen," replied the captain, "I have heard the passengers through their committee. Has the sick man a representative here?"

To the unexpected interrogatory there was no answer, when without a moment's pause, the captain crossed over to the car and entering, beheld in one corner, a poor, emaciated, worn out creature, whose life was nearly eaten up by that canker-worm—consumption. The man's head was bowed in his hands and he was weeping. The captain advanced, and spoke to him kindly.

"Oh! sir," said the shivering invalid, looking up, his face now lit with trembling expectation—"are you the captain—and will you take me? God help me! The passengers look upon me as a breathing pestilence; and are so unkind. You see, sir, I am dying—but oh! if I am spared to reach my mother I shall die happy. She lives in Burlington, sir, and my journey is more than half performed. I am a poor painter, and the only son of her in whose arms I wish to die!"

"You shall go!" replied the captain, "if I lose every passenger for the trip!"

By this time the whole crowd of passengers were grouped around the boat, with their baggage piled up on the path and they themselves awaiting the decision of the captain before engaging their passage.

A moment more and that decision was made known, as they beheld him coming from the cars, with the sick man cradled in his arms. Pushing directly through the crowd with his dying burden, he ordered a mattress to be spread in the choicest part of the boat, where he laid the invalid with all the care of a parent. That done, the captain directed the boat to be prepared for starting.

But a new feeling seemed to possess the astonished passengers—that of shame and contrition at their inhumanity. With one common impulse they walked aboard the boat, and in a few hours after, another committee was sent to the captain, entreating his presence among the passengers in the cabin. He went, and from their midst arose a white-haired man, who with tear-drops in his eyes, told that rough, sun-embrowned man, that he had taught them all a lesson—that they felt humbled before him, and that they asked his forgiveness. It was a touching scene. The fountain of true sympathy was broken up in the heart of nature, and its waters welled up choking the utterance and filling the eyes of all present.

On the instant a purse was made up for the sick man with a "good speed" on his way home, to die in the arms of his mother!

The true hearted captain of that boat was General Samuel D. Karns, and the above incident is worth remembering.

AGRICULTURAL.

LONG-KEEPING APPLES.

A GREAT deal of inquiry is made for the best long-keeping varieties of the apple; and the subject is worthy of much inquiry. It is easy enough to have a good supply through winter—a period when the requisite degree of coolness is so easily obtained for the preservation both of the fruit and its flavor. Hence the case with which even the later autumn apples may be kept during winter in cool cellars. But on the approach of warm weather, those that escape decay soon have their flavor and freshness dissipated in the air. A vacancy of many weeks then occurs before the ripening of early fruits, which can be supplied only by long-keepers.

A fruit must possess two qualities for this purpose, namely, endurance from decay, and retention of flavor. For this purpose we shall probably not soon find any equal to the Newtown Pippin; and next to this are the English and Roxbury Russets. The Northern Spy is a fine keeper, and when preserved in a cool cellar retains well its freshness, even in the first of summer; but later in the season it loses its flavor, while yet retaining its juicy flesh and showy appearance. The *Kingsley Apple*, a new variety, introduced by Dr. Long, of Rochester, a small fruit of unusual delicacy of texture, will keep a long time, but it does not usually retain its best flavor long after the approach of warm weather.

For conveyance to distant markets, the Northern Spy does not seem so well fitted as some others, being more liable to injury. This fine apple, in truth, not only needs more care in cultivation than most others, but when gathered, packed and shipped, should be handled with the same care that is given to a fine piece of crockery or a looking-glass.

One of the best long-keeping sweet apples is the *Ladies' Sweet*. We know of no sort which presents so beautiful an appearance by its brilliant coloring late in spring, although in richness of flavor it does not reach the highest point. A drawback is the slow growth of the tree. It is a profuse bearer.—*Cultivator.*

SAVING MANURE.

How shall I make the manure?

Do look at your barnyard. Your ten cows are allowed to scatter their manure all around the yard at night, the fowls come in next day, and spread it quite evenly over the surface, while the sun dries up about the whole of its value.

What can I do?

You can do nothing worse. If you yard your cows, why don't you have a shovel, or a ten-tined fork, which is a great deal better, and clean up the yard every morning? Then you might throw some fresh loam on to the pile to cover it from the sun. In this way you might get quite a pile of good manure by September, which would come quite handy about the fall-seeding.

What do I think about tying up cows at night?

The best plan in the world to save labor and manure. The cows will go at once to their stanchions, and may be fastened in a very short time. The milker can sit down and do his work without being obliged to get up and travel the yard over, through the pond hole and over the dung heap a score of times. It makes a hired man good-natured, don't it, to chase a restless cow? Haven't you seen the stool fly many a time, only making a bad matter worse? Now, were all the cows tied, no such exercise would be necessary, when the milker oftentimes is weary. Cows may be milked in about half the time in the barn.—Heifers are more easily managed. They come to their winter places; they see other cows milked and seldom make any opposition. Now look at the first summer, with a heifer in the yard, and is there not work and vexation in milking her?

You save much labor in stabling your cows, but you save more in the manure. I hope you have a barn-cellar; if not, begin to dig to-morrow; get some screws, and raise up the barn a few feet, build what wall you can, and then dig out under your stables. You need not cart out half the earth at first, for no matter what it is, you can mix it with the strong manure. Having prepared an ample space for the solid excrements, see that your stable floors have cracks sufficiently open to let the liquid pass at once through, and not stand upon the planks to waste by evaporation. Now, neighbor, just throw in soil with this mass, and you will have, by September, a heap worth four times what you would have if you left your cows in the yard. I have seen this proved with my own eyes.

How shall I manage my horse stable?

Why, with greater care. The ammonia is freely generated. The manure should be mixed with the soil under the stable every two or three days. It should never be allowed to burn nor to heat more than enough to decompose the straw.

You may keep the stable sweet by having a keg of plaster of Paris, and after cleaning out, sprinkling a handful over the floor. The rankest smell may thus be at once abated. Where does this pungent gas go to, do you suppose? All absorbed by the plaster, and held there for hungry vegetation.

Save, save your manure. Swell the compost heap and your purse together. Enrich your land, and your land will enrich you.—*New England Farmer.*

REMOVAL.

E. H. WAKEFIELD has removed to No. 42 North Market street a short distance north of Faneuil Hall, where he intends keeping a full assortment of Wood and Willow Wares, Painted Pails, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, and Baskets, with all the various articles in the trade; and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. 11—4t

CITY OF BOSTON.

NOTICE is hereby given that applications for the office of MASTER of the PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL will be received at City Hall until the third Tuesday in October next, inclusive.
By order of the School Committee.
S. F. McCLEARY, JR., Sec.
34—6w

TO PASTORS AND CHURCH CLERKS.

LETTERS of *Occasional Communion*, and letters of *Dismission and Recommendation*, constantly on hand, and for sale for those who require or otherwise. Also, Business, Church Circulars, Notices, Catalogues, &c. &c., printed to order in the best manner, at the general Job Printing Office, 210 Washington st.
WM. H. HUTCHINSON.
All orders by express or otherwise faithfully attended to.
35—2m

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

A GOOD opportunity to obtain an INK FOUNTAIN at a bargain! Three ink fountains, manufactured for a Ruggles' Machine Press, for using colored inks, being adapted for the purpose, will be sold very cheap. They are in perfect order, and can be fitted to any Ruggles's press. Sold singly or together. Inquire at the general Job Office, 210 Washington street, Boston.
WM. H. HUTCHINSON.
35—4t

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18—

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED,
THE NEW TEN DOLLAR LIBRARY, NO. 3.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION have just published a
NEW TEN DOLLAR LIBRARY,
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Orders should be sent at once, and the Libraries will be forwarded as soon as possible.
The Library No. 3 contains 100 select volumes from 72 to 288 pages, 18mo., substantially bound, with muslin backs, each volume regularly numbered and ready for use. Twenty-four catalogues will accompany each Library for the use of the school.
HENRY HOYT,
9 Cornhill.
27—12w

MISS R. WISWALL, Female Physician,

WOULD inform her friends and the public, that she has taken the house formerly occupied by Dr. Bramhall, corner of La Grange Place and Washington street, where she will be found ready to attend to the calls of the sick, or to visit them by day or night; or will receive a few at her house.

MEDICINES, for the cure of diseases,—made and prepared by herself,—that have been very successful, (and for proof of which many testimonials can be shown,) are kept constantly on hand; among which are SYRUP FOR THE BLOOD—CORDIAL FOR FITS AND WORMS—COUGH SYRUP and CANDY—which have proved highly beneficial to the large numbers who have used them. Also, DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA CORDIAL,—which has been tested for twenty years as a sovereign remedy for those complaints,—WASHES, LINIMENT, PLASTERS, FAMILY BILIOUS PILLS, BALSAM for Weak Lungs, and Pain in the Side, and Lang's celebrated OINTMENT.
41—1y

CUTTER'S
ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.
REVISED EDITION, 1849.

ALTHOUGH the works prepared by Dr. Cutter, had met with very general approbation, yet those interested have determined to make the series as perfect as possible. To accomplish this, the author was engaged more than a year, in thoroughly revising every part. In this task he was aided by several friends and practical instructors. After the work was thus thoroughly remodelled, the publishers caused an edition of several hundred copies to be printed. The recitation room is the test place of a text-book. In order to submit the Revised Edition to this ordeal, twenty of the best schools in the country were gratuitously supplied with copies for classes. This was done with the understanding, that both *instructors* and *pupils* should criticise the work, in the most searching manner, upon all points; arrangement, matter, language, illustrations, &c.

The following are the names of several of the gentlemen who formed classes and reviewed the work in the recitation room. Rev. Edward Hitchcock, D. D., President of Amherst College, Mass.; N. Tillinghast, Esq., Principal of the Massachusetts State Normal School, at Bridgewater; Rev. A. Farwell, Principal of Abbott Female Seminary, Andover, Mass.; Rev. R. S. Rust, Principal of N. H. Conference Seminary, Northfield, N. H., and Commissioner for Common Schools for N. H.; David Worcester, Esq., Principal of High School, Bangor, Me.; J. S. Spaulding, Esq., Principal of Bakersfield Academy, Vt.; Isaac T. Goodnow, Esq., Associate Principal of Conference Seminary, Greenwich, R. I.; Nathan Britton, Esq., Principal of Union School, Adrian, Mich.; Leander Wetherell, Esq., Associate Principal of Collegiate Institute, Rochester, N. Y.; L. W. Clark, Esq., Principal of Academy, East Bloomfield, N. Y.; J. G. K. Truair, Esq., Principal of Collegiate Institute, Brockport, N. Y.; Rev. J. B. Irish, Principal of DeRuyter Institute, N. Y.; C. R. Coburn, Esq., Principal of Owego Academy, and President of N. Y. State Teachers Association; R. D. Mussey, M. D., formerly Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery, Dartmouth College, N. H., now Prof. of Surgery in the Ohio Medical College; Joseph Ray, M. D., Prof. of Natural Sciences, and Mathematics, Woodward College, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. Merritt, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Botany, Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio; I. E. M. Girr, A. M., M. D., Prof. of Anatomy, Physiology and Chemistry, St. Mary University, Ill.

With the advantage of the free and valuable criticisms and suggestions made by these able and practical instructors, the author, with the aid of two assistants, who were practical teachers, finally prepared the copy, and the works were stereotyped. They are now presented to the public as possessing INTRINSIC MERIT *superior to any works ever prepared for schools, upon the subjects of*

ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Indeed they are the only works that embrace the three departments. The series is as follows:

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2. They give the Physiology, or describe the use of the several parts.
3. They state the Hygiene, or give plain directions for the prevention of disease and the preservation of health.
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Another equally important feature is that the proper technical name of each organ is retained; but the names are divided into syllables, and in every case the accented one is marked; as *œ-soph-a-gus* (gullet.) In this way all possible objections to technical terms are obviated.

These works are now used in the New York State Normal School; State Normal School, Ct.; the three State Normal Schools, Mass.; the Public Schools of Boston, Providence, R. I., Bangor, Me., New York City, Utica, Syracuse, Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; Reading, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Pa.; Detroit, Mich.; Cleveland, Columbus, Zanesville, Marietta, Cincinnati, Ohio. Of one hundred and twenty Colleges, Seminaries and Academies that report the study of Physiology to the Regents of the University of N. Y., one hundred and thirteen of them used this series of books, (see Regent's Report, 1851.)

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P. S. The Outline Anatomical Plates have been introduced into more than one thousand Colleges, Academies and Schools. They can be obtained of the author, Calvin Cutter, M. D., at Warren, Mass., at a cheaper rate than any others before the public.
33—6w

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The Ladies' Department is under the charge of MISS ELIZA LANGLEY, who will be in attendance during the hours appropriated for the Ladies, who will find it much to their advantage to enrol their names in this term.
7—1y F. STEWART, JR., Proprietor.

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MONEY may be sent by mail, at the publisher's risk. Price $1 a year; $3 for four copies; $5 for seven copies.
BOUND VOLUMES—Five volumes are now published, and neatly bound in sheep and muslin. Price $1 25 in either style.
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AGENTS WANTED—To travel in different parts of the Union to solicit subscribers, and to dispose of the bound volumes. A liberal commission will be given to those who apply soon, with good references.
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D. A. WOODWORTH, Publisher,
26—tf 118 Nassau street, New York.

ROCHESTER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Thursday, the 11th of September. The course of instruction is adapted to Graduates of Colleges, and those whose literary and scientific attainments qualify them for prosecuting profitably a course of studies in connection with graduates. Special provision is made for instruction in Hebrew, for those who come without an elementary knowledge of this language.
The price of board is so regulated, as to reduce this item in the yearly expenses of students as much as possible; it ranges at present from $1 50 to $2 50 per week. It is found that such as prefer, can board themselves for a considerably less sum. In any case, it is considered safe to warrant the expectation that a course of study may be pursued in this institution, at such a rate of needful expenditure as to place its advantages within the reach of those whose means are most limited.
To all who desire it, and furnish the required testimonials, (a Certificate of Licensure from some regular Baptist church is essential,) beneficiary aid is furnished from the Treasury of the Union. The maximum appropriation is $70 per annum, besides which, tuition is, in every instance, free. Application for such aid, or for information in regard to matters of detail may be made, either personally or by letter, to the subscriber at Rochester.
Z. FREEMAN, Cor. Sec. of the Board.
Rochester, Aug. 11, 1851. 34—5w

DAGUERREOTYPES.

MR. J. STONE, No. 31 Tremont Row, respectfully informs the public, that he has associated with him in the above business, Mr. G. W. Stone, formerly of 111 Washington street, and will be happy to wait on our former friends, and all others who may be pleased to favor us with a call.
We have a very large, oblique sky light, so admitting the rays of light, as to produce the most beautiful lights and shades, developing the features and eyes in the most life-like expression this wonderful art can produce, and with our excellent whole size camera, for large pictures, single or in groups, we will serve our customers, to as fine miniatures as can be found any where, and at reasonable prices. Please call and examine our specimens before sitting elsewhere.
J. STONE.
Boston, May, 1851. G. W. STONE.
22—

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FACTORIES, AND ALL OTHER, BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS,
Warmed and ventilated in the most agreeable and economical manner, by
PROUTY & MEARS'S NEW SELF-RADIATING PORTABLE FURNACE!

IN constructing this Furnace, we have spared neither pains or expense in producing an article to meet the wants of Builders, Building Committees, and Occupants of Dwellings, who wish to heat their rooms with a substantial Furnace, in the most healthy and agreeable manner, with the least possible expense.
The Furnace is very compact and substantial in its construction, and contains a very large amount of radiating surface, arranged on an entire new principle, so that the gases are thoroughly consumed within the fire chamber, therefore no heat is lost by passing out through the smoke pipe, or what is still more aggravating, through the hot air pipes into the rooms. One great advantage with this Furnace, especially in heating churches, or buildings which require the heat to be disseminated through large rooms, is, that we set two of these, instead of one brick furnace, with the same or less expense; therefore we gain more heat with the same amount of fuel, while the trouble of tending is not increased, and in those seasons of the year when the weather is mild, the fire may be kindled in one only, thereby diminishing the consumption of fuel one-half, while the heat may be governed with much less trouble.
These Furnaces may be set in basements or vestries, one upon either side, thus letting the hot air pass direct up through the hot air pipe, whereby we gain more advantage from the heat, and by admitting it through the register on each side, the room is heated in one-third the time which is required by placing one only in the centre, as common with large Furnaces.
We would solicit the attention of those who are in want of Furnaces for heating churches, or other buildings, to call at our rooms,
NOS. 19 & 20 NORTH MARKET ST.,
where we have on exhibition samples of PROUTY & MEARS'S new and improved HOT AIR VENTILATING FURNACE, both for coal and wood, together with a complete assortment of Parlor and Chamber Grates and Frames, of all kinds; HOT AIR and VENTILATING REGISTERS of the latest patterns. Also, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Funnel, and Hot Air Pipe manufactured at the shortest notice. Materials of all kinds for setting Furnaces and Ranges furnished on the most reasonable terms.
Orders from all parts of the country promptly attended to, and particular attention paid to setting Furnaces and Heating and Ventilating buildings of all kinds, at
D. PROUTY & CO.'S
FURNACE, STOVE, RANGE AND GRATE DEPOT,
NOS. 19, 20 & 22 N. MARKET ST.
N. B. Persons wishing any information respecting these Furnaces, will receive our most cordial attention by applying either in person or by mail to
D. PROUTY & CO.,
33—3m 19, 20 and 22 North Market st., Boston.

CANCERS! CANCERS!
CANCERS CAN BE CURED.

DR. P. S. BROWN, the celebrated Cancer Physician, continues the business of curing Cancers, Polypuses, Wens and other tumors, at No. 6, Granite Block, Fall River, where he may be consulted at all times free of charge. Having received the theory from a *very celebrated physician of Portugal*, and from a long and successful practice, he is induced when desired, to *warrant a cure or no pay*. One very important advantage over all others, derived from this mode of treatment is, that neither KNIFE, CAUSTIC, BURNING PLASTER, or preparations of ARSENIC, are used, and comparatively but little pain or suffering experienced.
Notwithstanding the great number of Cancers found on the nose, lip, face and other parts, yet a greater number is found in the female breast, which in their early stages can always be cured with ease and safety.
Cancers, says Dr. Beach, are one of the most distressing diseases to which poor mortals are subject. Says Dr. Monro, of about sixty amputations, only four remained free of the disease at the end of two years. Says a writer in a foreign periodical, of ninety amputations of the breast, all terminated in death, except thirteen. Some of the symptoms are, occasional darting pains through the tumor, some times stinging, crawling, and twinging sensations are felt. When neglected, death is the certain consequence, and that in its worst form, being eaten alive.
Reference or further information may be had of Perry Davis, No. 74 High st., Providence, R. I.
Fall River, Mass., June 9, 1851. 34—6m

MILLS & FORRISTALL,
NO. 8, NORTH MARKET SQUARE,
Near Faxon's Sign of a Large Boot,
BOSTON.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CUTLERY, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Gold and Silver Pencils, and Gold Pens, Silver Spoons and Toys,
COMBS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BLANK BOOKS, PRINTS, BRUSHES,
Shaving Apparatus, Pocket Books, Wallets, Steel Pens,
PAPER AND STATIONERY.
VIOLINS, ACCORDIANS, AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS;
With an endless variety of FANCY GOODS, which they will buy, sell, or exchange, on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Traders from the country are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.
E. S. MILLS. P. J. FORRISTALL.
Watches and Jewelry repaired in the neatest manner.
M. & F. are Agents for the sale of C. A. Cobb's superior Pocket Books and Wallets. Also American Cutlery. 25—tf

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING HOUSE,
NEW ORLEANS.

WE offer our services for the Sale of all descriptions of Merchandise, and for the Forwarding of Goods. Our charges for forwarding will be as low as any other house, and we shall give particular attention to having all goods insured; thereby saving a large amount on the freight. We make no charge of storage on forwarding goods, unless they remain in store over one month.
We will, also, attend to the Collection of Accounts, Notes, &c. Our residence for the last ten years in New Orleans, both summer and winter, has made us familiar with the business of the city, and given us an extensive trade with the principal merchants in this State and the river towns.
Below will be found our Tariff of Charges.
WM. L. CUSHING & CO., No. 55 Common st.
Refer to—Messrs. Child & Cushing, Messrs. Sam'l Thaxter & Son, Boston.

TARIFF OF CHARGES, &c.
RECEIVING AND FORWARDING.

Sugar, Molasses and Tobacco, per hhd.	*cts.* 25	Boots and Shoes, per case,	*cts.* 5
Cotton, per bale,	25	Dry Goods, in boxes, bales, cases, trunks and other packages, 5 to 25 cts. according to size.	
Hemp, do	10		
Bacon or Provisions, per hhd.	12½	Coffee, Spices, &c. per bag,	4
Do. do. per tierce,	6¼	Soap and Tallow Candles, per box,	1
Pork, Beef, Lard, Tallow, Whiskey, &c. per bbl.	4	Sperm Candles, per box,	2
Flour, Grain, and other dry barrels,	3	Pickles, qt. bxs 1 cent; ½ gall bxs 2 cts.; gallon bxs.	5
Lard, Nails and Shot, per keg	1½	Mackerel, per bbl. for Nos. 1 and 2,	4
Lead, per pig,	1	Do. do. for No. 3,	3
Corn, Wheat, Beans, Oats, and other Grain, per bag,	2	Liquors, in hhds and pipes,	25
Salt, per sack,	4	Do. in halfpipes,	12½
Gunny Bags, per bale,	10	Do. in quarter casks and bbls	6¼
Earthen and Hardware, per package,	12½ to 25		

All description of Merchandise not included in above will be charged in proportion.
Commissions and Storage on Consignment Goods will be charged as per Tariff adopted by the Chamber of Commerce.
COMMISSIONS—On Collecting Drafts and Investing in Exchange, 1 per cent.
Do. do. when salt is brought, 5 per cent.
*** No sales guarantied unless positive orders are given, in which case a charge of 2½ per cent. will be made. 23—

JAMESON & VALENTINE'S
EATING HOUSE,
REAR OF OLD SOUTH CHURCH.
Entrances,
NO. 1 SPRING LANE AND SEWALL PLACE, MILK ST.
Ladies' Entrance in Sewall Place.

BILL OF FARE—DINNER.

SOUPS		PASTRY.	
Of all kinds, per plate,	12 1-2	COOKED TO ORDER.	
ROAST.		Ham and Eggs,	
Roast Beef,	12 1-2	Beef Steak,	
" Pork,	12 1-2	Pork Steak,	
" Veal,	12 1-2	Mutton Chop,	
" Lamb,	12 1-2	Broiled and Fried Liver,	
" Mutton,	12 1-2	Stewed Oysters.	
BOILED.		BAKED.	
Boiled Corned Pork,	12 1-2	Baked Chicken Pie,	12 1-2
" Corned Beef,	12 1-2	Baked Veal Pie,	12 1-2
" Leg of Mutton, (Caper Sauce,)	12 1-2	Baked Beans,	6 1-4
" Shoulder of Pork and Vegetables,	12 12	PUDDINGS	
		Of all kinds, per plate,	6 1-4
FISH.		TEA, COFFEE, COCOA,	
Boiled, Fried, &c. per plate,	12 1-2	Per Cup,	3 cts

Gentlemen wishing Dinners by the week, will be supplied with tickets. Board by the week on reasonable terms.
52—tf

OAK HALL!
THE PIONEER CLOTHING HOUSE.
ESTABLISHED IN 1842.
LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
Men's and Boys' Clothing & Furnishing Goods.
THE Stock of this far-famed Establishment will be offered, for a short time, at
GREAT BARGAINS!
To make room for the introduction of a complete assortment of RICH AND SPLENDID CLOTHING,
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c., &c.,
Of every variety, and of the best fabric, comprising MANY CHOICE SELECTIONS, from which Clothing will be made to order at short notice, and entire satisfaction warranted.
Particular attention is devoted to the
BOYS' DEPARTMENT,
Where every variety of Clothing may be found, and every facility afforded in the selection of Garments for CHILDREN and YOUTH.
GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTH'S FURNISHING GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
The old friends and patrons of OAK HALL in particular, and the public generally, are invited to call immediately, with the assurance that they one, and all, shall find a complete outfit, at BARGAINS well worthy their attention.
REMEMBER OAK HALL,
20—tf Nos. 34, 36 and 38 Ann st.

GRAFTON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving by arrivals from France and England every desirable style of Men's Gloves, Hosiery, Under Garments, Scarfs, Cravats, Braces, Pocket Hdkfs., &c., viz., best quality Kid, Silk, Buck and Castor Gloves, from the most celebrated fabricants in Paris.
HOSIERY.
Merino, Vigonia, Worsted, Angola, Silk, Cotton, and Scotch Lambs Wool Half Hose, fashioned in the most approved manner.
SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
together with Merino, Buckskin, Lambs Wool, and other styles adapted to the season, at most favorable prices.
G. & Co., manufacture Shirts, Linen Collars, Neck Stocks, &c., which will be sold in quantities at prices most advantageous to the trade, at their Wholesale and Retail Furnishing Warehouse, No. 85 Washington street, Joy's Building, Boston. 19—

LYON & FOWERS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Respectfully solicit an examination of their new and complete assortment of
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FABRICS,
Which they will make up in the best styles
ALSO, A CHOICE STOCK OF FINE
Ready-Made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Articles,
AT LOW PRICES.
Lower Floor and Chambers,
58 & 56 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
GEO. LYON.
A. H. FOWERS. 40—1y

CHANDLER, MORSE & CO,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY VARIETY OF
SHIRTS,
BOSOMS, COLLARS,
SELF-ADJUSTING SCARFS, CRAVATS, &c., HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, UMBRELLAS, BLACK and FANCY SCARFS and CRAVATS, and a general assortment of articles for Gentlemen's wear.
NO. 64 MILK STREET, BOSTON. 19—tf

PLUMMER & ALLEN,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
AND DEALERS IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 18 Washington street, (opposite Cornhill,) Boston,
INVITE the attention of their friends and the public, to their well selected stock of NEW GOODS, adapted to the season. Orders executed on reasonable terms, and in the best manner, in conformity with the present prevailing fashions and taste of the day.
J. A. PLUMMER.
18—6m J. H. ALLEN.

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT. I find my plan of favoring cash customers approved by many, who are pleased to know a place where they can procure Clothing made in the most thorough manner, and where they do not have to pay 25 per cent. to offset bad debts.
The addition made to my list of customers the last six months will enable me to furnish Clothing at prices lower than can be afforded by those who do a strictly credit business.
My spring stock of Goods is of the latest Importations, large and well selected. I want every man to try me once and see if these things be true. Please call and examine at my rooms, 88 Washington street, up stairs. GEO. N. NICHOLS.
44—1yos

CHURCH BELLS!
CHURCH, FACTORY, AND STEAMBOAT BELLS,

CONSTANTLY on hand; and PEALS or CHIMES OF BELLS, (of any number,) cast to order. Improved cast-iron Yokes, with movable arms, are attached to these Bells, so that they may be adjusted to ring easily and properly, and Springs also, which prevent the clapper from resting on the Bell, thereby prolonging the sound. Hangings complete, (including Yoke, Frame and Wheel,) furnished if desired. The horns by which the Bell is suspended, admit of the Yoke being changed to a new position, and thus bringing the blow of the clapper in a new place; which is desirable after some years' usage, as it diminishes the probability of the Bell's breaking, occasioned by repeated blows of the clapper in one place.
An experience of thirty years in the business, has given the subscribers an opportunity of ascertaining the best form for Bells, the various combinations of metals, and the degree of heat requisite for obtaining the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodious tones; and has enabled them to secure for their bells the highest awards at the New York State Agricultural Society and American Institute, at their annual Fairs, for several years past. The Trinity Chimes, of New York, were completed at this Foundry, as were also cast Chimes for New Orleans, La.; Oswego and Rochester, N. Y.; and Kingston, C. W.; and also the Fire Alarm Bells of New York—the largest ever cast in this country.
Transit Instruments, Levels, Surveyors' Compasses, Improved Compasses for taking horizon al and vertical angles without the needle. ANDREW MENEELY & SON.
West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y., 1851. 25—1y

SCALES AND BALANCES.
JONES & PRESTON,
(*Successors to Lyman Locke,*)
NO. 7 MARKET SQUARE, BOSTON.

MANUFACTURE and have constantly for sale, Improved Patent Platform Scales of all sizes, of the most approved patterns in use, which for accuracy, durability, simplicity of construction and convenience for use are not surpassed. Also the Dearborn Patent Balances Market and Counter Scales of a great variety, adapted to the weighing of all kinds of goods. All warranted to weigh correct.
Also Tin Ware, such as Oil Cans, Drainers, Tea Cans, Measures, Tunnels, Scoops, and every kind of article for store use, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.
N. B. Hay and Coal Scales put in at short notice.
SILAS JONES.
22—1y WILLIAM B. PRESTON.

PLOUGHS, MANURE FORKS, &c.

PARKER & WHITE, manufacturers of Improved Agricultural Machines, 8 and 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone street, Boston, offer for sale
300 Martin's Improved Eagle Plows.
300 doz. Partridge's, Morse's, King's, &c., Cast Steel Manure Forks, 4, 6, 8 and 10 prongs.
150 Improved Cultivators and Harrows.
75 Improved Seed Sowers and Cornplanters.
300 doz. Concave Cast Steel Hoes.
1000 " Ames', White's, Carr's, and Stone's Cast Steel Shovels.
500 Thermometer and Cylinder Churns.
Corn Shellers, Iron Bars, Picks, Bog Hoes, &c., at wholesale or retail. 11—1y

ANSON PECK,

MANUFACTURER of every variety of SHELL AND HORN COMBS. Also, dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c.; for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at No. 2 LIBERTY TREE BLOCK, ESSEX STREET, BOSTON. Combs and Jewelry made to order, and repaired in the neatest manner. Watches, Clocks, and Music Boxes repaired in the best manner and warranted. 20—

SUPPORTERS AND SHOULDER BRACES.

WILSON'S Abdominal Supporter was patented May 26, 1843, and is improved and for sale at 181 Washington street, Boston, and by the subscriber, at West Townsend, Mass. Also, a new article of Shoulder Braces and Suspenders combined, for ladies, gentlemen and children. 18 SILAS BRUCE

PURE NATIVE WINE.

THE subscriber has received from the Manufacturers, Messrs. Glazier & Flint, of South Ashburnham, Mass., a consignment of their native Wine, made expressly for communion use. The Manufacturers offer this wine to the public with the assurance that it contains nothing of an alcoholic nature except the strength of the wild native grape. I have examined the wine. I think it is preferable to any imported I have seen. B. H. SKINNER,
9—eptf 112 Court st., Boston.

J. RUSSELL SPALDING,
23 TREMONT ROW, PRINCIPAL AGENT FOR
WATERS' LIQUID HAIR DYE.

WHICH has now been in extensive use for more than two years, and every box sold has been warranted to give entire satisfaction, but has not in a single instance been returned. On the contrary, hundreds of ladies and gentlemen, from every portion of the country, have expressed themselves in the most enthusiastic terms in its praise, and acknowledged its superiority over every other kind in use.
To ladies who have to wear false hair, in consequence of their natural hair turning gray, this Dye is a great blessing, making it to resemble nature so perfectly that it cannot be detected. The application is perfectly simple, as the hair requires no preparation, and needs only to be wet in the most simple manner and the work is done. In fact, I will warrant it superior to any other in use.
Manufactured ONLY, by E. WATERS, Wholesale Druggist, 271 River st., Troy, N. Y.
Sold in Boston by J. Russell Spalding, 23 Tremont Row, opposite the Boston Museum; E. F. Walker, 462 Washington st.; Wm. F. Howard, corner of Hanover and Charter sts. Wholesale Agents—Brown & Lamson; Seth W. Fowle; Carter, Colcord & Preston.
N. B. Samples of hair colored with this Dye, can be seen at the principal Agents. Every bottle is warranted or money refunded.
34—tf

MR. J. RUSSELL SPALDING,

WHO has been connected with Messrs. Wm. Brown's and Wm. B. Little's Drug and Chemical Establishments for some years past, and enjoys the reputation of a thorough and qualified Apothecary, is now located in business at
NO. 23 TREMONT ROW,
—Opposite the Boston Museum—
and has a choice stock of all the articles usually sold by Apothecaries.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
compounded only by those who are experienced in this business.
COD LIVER OIL.
The same article to which the highest premium at the late Mechanics' Fair in Boston, was awarded, will be for sale in any quantity to suit purchasers.
ALSO, COD LIVER OIL CANDY.

Fancy Goods	Perfumery
Shaving Soaps	Toilet Soaps
Hair Brushes	Teeth Brushes
Dressing Combs	Hat Brushes
French Cologne	Fancy Bottles
Odor Bottles	Smelling Salts
Refined Candy	Dressing Cases
Bathing Sponges	Hair Belts
Hair Mittens	Shoulder Braces
Trusses	Supporters
Dumb Bells	Court Plaster
Travelling Flasks	Nursing Flasks
Powder Puffs	French Powder
Domestic Instruments	Hair Wash
Hair Dyes	Tooth Wash
Tooth Powder	Hair Oils
Hair Pomatums	Flesh Brushes
Hand Mirrors	Porte Monaies
Finger Cots	Castile Soap
Cuttle Fish Bone	Canary Seed
Hemp Seed	Pumice Stone

FOR SICKNESS EXCLUSIVELY.

Port Wine	Holland Gin
Port Juice	French Brandy
Bay Rum	French Wines

The above, with many other articles too numerous to mention, for sale by
11— J. RUSSELL SPALDING.

MEDICINES FOR THE PEOPLE!
DR. S. A. WEAVER'S
CANKER AND SALT RHEUM SYRUP.
CANKER CURE AND CERATE.

THESE preparations are scientific productions of a regularly educated physician (who is now extensively engaged in the practice of his profession.) They have become deservedly popular in all sections of the country, where they have been introduced, from the fact that they have never failed to effect a cure where they have been used according to direction.

THE CANKER AND SALT RHEUM SYRUP
is an article differing entirely from Sarsaparilla or Dock syrups or any other preparation ever offered to the public. It can be POSITIVELY relied on for the effectual cure of all Scrofulous Humors, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Canker in the Mouth, Stomach or Bowels, Female Weaknesses, and all humors arising from an impure state of the blood. In a word it is a complete renovater, eradicating disease and restoring to healthy action every part of the system.

THE CERATE
in all cases of humors, and especially for Salt Rheum and Erysipelas, is a valuable accompaniment to the Syrup, as it will effectually destroy every vestige of Humor from the surface of the body [illegible] will be driven out by the use of the Syrup. It is one of the most [illegible] external applications ever known for Burns, Scald [illegible] Head, Old Sores, Piles, Barbers Itch, and all other eruptions of the skin, and far surpasses all other external applications.

THE CANKER CURE
is the desideratum so long sought for the relief and cure of certain diseases which all other preparations have failed to relieve. [illegible] warranted a positive cure for Nursing Sore Mouths, in these cases it has never failed. Thousands have tried it, and [illegible] for Canker in the Mouth, Stomach and Bowels, and [illegible] Dysentery it has effected cures after all other tried remedies had failed. For Ulcers and all diseases proceeding from canker or humors in the system this is useful and is a valuable accompaniment to the Syrup in all cases of Canker.
Neither of the above articles are genuine without the signature of S. A. WEAVER & CO., on the outside wrapper.
Manufactured at New London, Conn., by S. A. WEAVER & CO., sole proprietors, to whom all orders must be addressed.
Agents in Boston—Mrs. E. Kidder, 100 Court st., General Wholesale Agent; Carter, Colcord & Preston, corner of Portland and Hanover sts., T. Restieaux, 132 Hanover st., [illegible] Washington st.

* *Every Family should have a Box handy in case of Accident.*

THE RUSSIA SALVE
Vegetable Ointment!

INTRODUCED in 1806. Twenty-five years' experience has established the RUSSIA SALVE as the VERY BEST REMEDY for Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Flesh Wounds, Chapped Hands, Biles, Felons, Sores, Injury by Splinters, Frostbites, parts of the body, Sore Eyes, Old Sores, Piles, &c. Twenty-five cents per box.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
Edward Young, cabinet maker, 58 Carver st. In the year 1842, was injured by a plank falling on my leg; it caused the leg to swell and become inflamed, and caused the most awful ulcers and sores, that defied the skill and treatment of the best physicians of Quebec, the place of my residence at that time. Dr. Douglass, one of the most popular surgeons in Quebec, assured me there was little hope of my recovery.

I came to Boston; my limbs were now both affected. I applied to Dr. Phelps; he tried his skill, but without any success, and I was then induced to call upon Dr. Warren, who gave me some relief, but after some time I grew quite disheartened, my limbs were almost a mass of sores from my knees down to my ankles, scarcely allowing me to sleep or rest, day or night. I had read a good deal about Russia Salve, but having used so many advertised plasters and salves, and tried so many things that I lost little interest in the Russia Salve, although repeatedly advised by my friends to try it, I was too skeptical to do so. At length a man brought me a box of Russia Salve, which I applied to my limbs as the directions implied. I soon began to feel a sensation of peculiar pleasantness about my raging sores. I went down to Redding & Co.'s, 8 State street, and bought two boxes. I have used in all, nearly four boxes of this great salve; my limbs are now, with the exception of the scars, as perfect as ever they were. The ulcers have healed up, the sores have nearly all disappeared, and I hesitate not to say that by the time I have used the fourth box of the Russia Salve I shall be cured. I consider my case one of the severest tests the Salve could possibly encounter.

I would add, that having the Salve in my house, and a member of my family suffering very much from Piles, I recommended the use of the Russia Salve, and which cured them with great ease, and in a very brief space of time. Yours, very respectfully,
EDWARD YOUNG, 58 Carver st., Boston.
To Messrs. Redding & Co., 8 State st., Boston.
Wholesale Retail Agents for the United States,
16— REDDING & CO., 8 State st., Boston.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS invaluable remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other preparations have shown themselves *palliatives*, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of Physicians, Patients, and the public at large.

See the statements, not of obscure individuals, and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The widely celebrated surgeon, Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, of New York city, says:
"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the throat and lungs."

Dr. PERKINS, the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes, the Cherry Pectoral is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

The Rev. JNO. D. COCHRANE, a distinguished clergyman of the English Church, writes to the Proprietor from Montreal, that he has been cured of a severe asthmatic affection, by Cherry Pectoral. His letter at full length, may be found in our Circular to be had of the Agent, and is worth the attention of asthmatic patients.

This letter is from the well known Druggist at Hillsdale, Michigan, one of the largest dealers in the State; and this case is from his own observation.

HILLSDALE, Mich., Dec. 18, 1849.
Dear Sir: Immediately on receipt of your Cherry Pectoral, I carried a bottle to an acquaintance of mine who was thought to be at his end with quick consumption. He was then unable to rise from his bed, and was extremely feeble. His friends believed he must soon die, unless relief could be obtained for him, and I induced them to give your excellent medicine a trial. I immediately left town for three weeks, and you may judge of my surprise on my return, to meet him in the street on my way home from the cars, and find he had entirely recovered. Four weeks from the day he commenced taking your medicine, he was at work at his arduous trade of a blacksmith.
There are other cases within my knowledge, where the Cherry Pectoral has been singularly successful, but none so marked as this.
Very truly yours, G. W. UNDERWOOD.

HANOVER, Ohio, April 3, 1850.
Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all that suffer with a cough, what your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. It does seem they might be benefitted by the information. I had a lung fever which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink into consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine, by the advice of a clergyman, who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first, and gave me rest at night. In less than a fortnight I could eat well, and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me, which soon restored my strength. Now, after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral. Yours, with respect, JULIA DEAN.
I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case and her cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. JOSEPH DEAN.
The above named Joseph Dean and Julia, his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement. SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT,
Pastor of the Baptist church.
Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists every where. 11

CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES FOR SALE.

MAY be found a good assortment of light covered, open and Express Wagons, with a variety of other Carriages, new and second-hand. Harnesses and Collars of all descriptions, and warranted. Also, Cloths for Carriage Lining, Russia Sheeting, Painted Carpet, Woolen Bocking, Coach wrenches, Copal varnish, Linseed and Neat's Foot Oil. Carriages painted and trimmed in good shape, at fair prices and at short notice. HOLLIS HASTINGS.
Framingham, 1½ mile east of Centre village. 7—tf

BAPTISMAL PANTS.

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